

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SENATE INQUIRY TURNS TO WORK OF DRY LEAGUE

Wayne B. Wheeler Questioned on Doings of Anti-Saloon Organization

## PITTSBURGH ALSO GETS ATTENTION

Mayor Kline Explains His Alleged "Bread and Butter" Speeches to City Employees

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, June 17—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, was put on the witness stand of the Senate campaign fund investigating committee by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the group and leader of the wets in Congress.

In taking the stand Mr. Wheeler declared he had first received notification of his summons from the morning papers a few hours before his appearance before the committee. Mr. Reed was the sole interrogator of the witness throughout the session that opened Mr. Wheeler's examination. Although the subpoena was issued in connection with the scrutiny of the Pennsylvania primaries that the committee has been making, Mr. Reed's questioning dealt entirely with the details of Mr. Wheeler's connections with the league, its officers, its method of organization and operation, its finances and its expenditures.

Where the witness could not give exact figures or definite information, he was directed to prepare the information and submit it later. It was immediately evident from Mr. Reed's queries that he purposed going exhaustively into the affairs of the Anti-Saloon League and Mr. Wheeler's work.

"What is your present work?" "General counsel of the Anti-Saloon League."

"What is your salary?" "Six hundred and sixty-six dollars a month."

"What salary did you start with for the league?" "One hundred dollars a month."

Questions on Early Work

Mr. Reed questioned Mr. Wheeler extensively about his habitation throughout his life and how he became connected with the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Wheeler informed him that he became active in league work in 1884 and was paid \$100 a month "which I was supposed to get." Taking up the year's separately since 1884, Mr. Reed wanted to know Mr. Wheeler's salary, the amount he received and his expenditures. When the witness attempted to explain his uncertainty about some of the figures, the chairman advised him to "only answer the question."

"I'm trying to," Mr. Wheeler said. "If the subpoena had given me an idea of what you wanted I would have refreshed my memory on the matter. There is no secret about these things."

"Then whatever you have today you made from this prohibition work?" Mr. Reed asked.

"Never tried any lawsuits? Never earned any outside fees?"

"No, I gave my whole time and effort to this work."

"Have you appeared in court in defense of people accused of violating the law?"

"No, but we have urged local officials to action in cases where we thought the individual was 'framed.' What cases?"

Baltimore Case

The case of a young man near Baltimore who went with federal officers to point out some stilts and was waylaid afterward and attacked. When they found they had not destroyed him they fled charges of assault against him.

Mr. Wheeler refuted another instance where he advised league agents in Kansas City to refrain from interfering in a case where a prohibition agent was charged with taking a bribe.

"Mr. Willebrandt denounced the action of the people, didn't she?" Mr. Reed said.

"Yes, and so did we. As a matter of fact, the league had nothing to do with starting the protest for a fair trial. It was the local church people and the W. C. T. U. We have a general rule to help officers where the facts show they are innocent and are being framed by the liquor outfit."

"You make up your minds and then interfere with the orderly processes of the law?"

"Just the opposite. We attempt to aid the law. Where we are convinced the man is guilty we aid law officials to convict him."

"But you pass on the facts. You make up your minds?"

"No, we submit only the facts."

"Have you ever furnished money for the defense?"

"No, we only present the facts in the case as we find them."

Mr. Reed directed the witness to bring league records "in all these cases you sought to interfere in."

"We don't call it interfering," Mr. Wheeler protested. "We present only the facts."

Mr. Reed carefully noted the names of the league's officers and by his questions indicated that he would call them for examination.

Light Turned on Pittsburgh

After obtaining details of the operation of the Vare political organization in Philadelphia the committee turned to scrutinize the activities of Pittsburgh political leaders.

Newspapermen and county and city officials were put on the stand. All witnesses insisted, several with ex-

## Oil Discharge Ban on Coasts Demanded

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 17.—ESTABLISHMENT of 50 to 150 miles limits from the coasts of maritime nations, within which discharge of oil or mixtures constituting a nuisance would be prohibited, was recommended at the final session of the preliminary international conference on oil pollution of navigable waters.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, Belgium, England, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

The conference recommended that each government require vessels flying its flag to refrain from discharging oil near the shores of other countries.

## BRIAND TRIES TO FORM HIS TENTH CABINET

Only Strong Government, It Is Said, Can Restore French Finance

*By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable*

PARIS, June 17—Poincaré-Herriot-Briand—such was the basis of the ministerial combination favored by President Doumergue, and Aristide Briand, in accepting the task of forming a tenth Cabinet, agreed to appeal to the former Premier, who fell because he practiced inflation. Today M. Briand asked the two men to stand with him in a grand government to save the franc.

M. Poincaré represents the old Bloc National and M. Herriot the Bloc des Gauches. It is well to recall that M. Poincaré was beaten not because he was in active opposition to the Ruhr policy but because, on the eve of the elections, he boldly increased taxation. This produced discontent, of which the Radicals availed themselves. Yet everybody now admits that M. Poincaré, in this respect, was right, and by his courage saved the franc at that time.

Radicals Fix Conditions

It is believed that the presence of M. Poincaré in the Cabinet would, however much one disliked his foreign policy, have a good effect on French finances. Naturally, however, M. Poincaré imposes conditions which are hard to reconcile with radical conditions. Indeed M. Herriot, who is prepared to form a cabinet of his own, is bound to take heed of the resolution passed by the Radicals this morning and the general tone of the radical press. In substance he was forbidden to enter a cabinet with M. Poincaré.

The Radicals discussed the situation and in a motion said they were prepared in the grave circumstances to assume responsibility for fulfillment of duties, but reproved as contrary to the sentiment of a republican country, all political attempts under cover of unity to restore power to a minority condemned by universal suffrage. They demanded discipline from the members of the party.

Challenge to M. Briand

Such a statement is a direct challenge to M. Briand, who has lately lived on non-radical majorities, and now proposes to take ministers from the ranks of his Radical opponents. The refusal of M. Herriot means collapse of the idea of a grand government.

M. Briand's second thought is to constitute a cabinet in which would enter representative persons from different parties. The names mentioned in the entourage of M. Briand are M. Leygues, Painlevé, Tardieu, Cheron, Bokanowski and Franklin-Bouillon. If he succeeds in either combination he will demand from the Chamber powers which might, a few months ago, have been characterized as dictatorial. The Government will avail itself of the power of decree.

It is certain that the present crisis is far more serious than the previous crisis. If a permanent ministry is not formed, the outlook for the franc is poor. If a strong government is constituted the turning point in French restoration will have arrived.

Conferences Largely Attended

During the preceding year more than 1000 employees followed courses under what was termed the "Group Conference Plan." These series of conferences were highly successful, Mr. Dana said, and they ended with separate closing exercises largely in the nature of an entertainment.

In the first two years of the educational work, Mr. Dana explained, the courses were conducted exclusively by the Massachusetts Department of Education and covered the subjects of public utility economics and electrical theory and practice. The courses, he said, provided an excellent start for the educational work and the railway cooperated with the department ever since.

The education committee for the next year, Mr. Dana announced as follows: J. W. Allen, chairman, electrical engineer; E. L. Lockman, engineer; Irving Pratt, cashier; John F. Kelley, clerk; Joseph Patten, foreman; David F. Lee, clerk; J. R. Cashman, clerk; Francis L. Sennott, inspector, and Bemis Gleason, attorney.

How to Care for Household Electrical Appliances

such as the hand iron, vacuum cleaner, curling iron, washer and waffle iron, will be explained

in  
Tomorrow's MONITOR  
Household Page

Light Turned on Pittsburgh

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

## It Was Here That the American Navy Is Said to Have Had Its Beginnings



Portion of Marblehead, Mass., and Its Nearly Landlocked Harbor, Showing the Large Number of Craft That Yearly Anchor Off This Great Yachting Center. The Foreground Shows the Picturesqueness of the Old Town, With Crocker Park on the Rocky Neck. In the Background is the Long Arm of Marblehead Neck.

## TRACTION MEN'S STUDY WIDENED

536 Employees Received Awards From Company's Educational Board

One-half hour's intensive reading on electrical application, transportation, automotive maintenance and other subjects directly connected with their work which are to be announced later is the outstanding feature of the program for the fifth year of educational work which the Boston Elevated Railway is planning for its employees.

The educational committee of the road will decide on the actual courses to be read later. Edward Dana, general manager of the railway, made this announcement today, saying that it was doubtful of the training which should pass the most creditable examination upon the result of his course of reading would be sent to some technical institute or university for a year.

The fourth year of the educational work which the Boston Elevated Railway has conducted for its employees Mr. Dana considered to be the best and most encouraging of all, both in interest and attendance. At its termination a few days ago closing exercises were held and the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, addressed those who had completed the year's course.

State Certificates Won

Certificates were awarded by the committee on education of the Elevated to 536 employees while the University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education awarded 212 certificates for courses completed under its auspices.

The courses followed by the road's employees covered the following subjects: Foreman training, advanced electrical course, inter-departmental accounts, investing savings, transportation problems as a whole, selling service, first aid, current events, business English, time-table construction, safety measures, automotive maintenance, public utility economics, parliamentary law, correspondence and reports and public speaking.

In addition to those who received certificates at the closing exercises at least 300 other employees of the road attended some of the courses at the Sullivan Square Terminal Elevated's school, but not enough to have their work officially recognized.

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(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

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## Ice Cream Soda Room Aids Pullman Travel

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago, June 17

ICE cream soda—all flavors—effervescent from the faucet, is the latest American comfort to be provided for railroad travelers on a new model Pullman observation car made for the Denver Special, a new train of the Burlington Route making its first trip west from here. The national beverage, with other soft drinks on ice, is served from a small soda fountain room adjoining the observation lounge as the train speeds vacationists to the mountains. The new coach departs from conventions of railroad decoration with paneled walls painted in Pompeian designs and colors. Lighting is from the side, and upholstery is in soft tones of green morocco leather. Nooks with benches are provided for those who would sit at tables.

## PRINCE CALLS COUNTRYMEN TO HELP PEACE

Tells Worcester Gathering to Work for Home and Adopted Lands

*By a Staff Correspondent*

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17—In the preservation of continued amity between the United States and his country may Swedish residents in America find their chief service to both nations, Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus told thousands of this city's 30,000 residents of Swedish birth or descent at the annual mid-summer festival of the Swedish National Federation today.

The address, which was delivered in Swedish, concluded a visit of the Crown Prince and Princess here, which was made memorable through the presentation by Clark University, this morning, amid a scene of extraordinary academic simplicity, of the degree of doctor of science, in honor of Gustavus' work in archaeological research.

Following his address before the assembled Swedish organization, the Crown Prince left for the Prince's Crossing home of Harold Johnson Lodge, where, with Princess Louise and his entourage, the Prince will spend the next few days of his American tour.

Today, through the action of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a permanent marker is placed on the historic spot, so that the name Charlestown Heights will be memorialized permanently. Both during the revolution and immediately afterward, all the reports from both armies referred to this section, where the battle was fought, as Charlestown Heights.

In reporting the Battle of Bunker Hill to headquarters, General Burgoyne referred to it as "the attack on the heights of Charlestown," and General Gage refers to "Charlestown Heights on the north."

The gift of the monument is also a special observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Bunker Hill Chapter.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller represented the State at the unveiling, and in a brief address emphasized the historical importance of the part of the Charlestown campaign. Robert Johnson, son of Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, vice-royal of Bunker Hill chapter, pulled the cord which unveiled the tablet, on which is inscribed: "To Commemorate Charlestown Heights, June 17, 1775."

Program for Unveiling

The program of exercises at the unveiling follows:

"America," by the band; invocation by Miss Mary E. Elliot, chapter of Bunker Hill chapter; salute to the tablet by Governor Fuller; greetings, by Mrs. Clarence Churchill, Hunt, recent of Bunker Hill chapter; Mrs. James Charles Peabody, state regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Russell William Magna, vice-president general; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, former state regent, and Mrs. James F. Anderson; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. Archibald Campbell Jordan; unveiling of the tablet, by Robert Johnson; "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the band. Miss Etta H. Glidden of Charlestown, as chairman of the Bunker Hill chapter memorial committee, has had the arrangements under her charge.

Activity in Charlestown recommended at 8 o'clock this morning with the ringing of church bells and all sorts of hilarous activities in which the youngsters set the pace. At 9 o'clock the Navy Yard guns fired a salute, and at 10 a.m. members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in their annual pilgrimage to the monument.

At 11 a.m. Gaelic sports began on the Sullivan Square playground, with a hurling match between the Emmets and the Redmonds, and a football match between the Cork Club and the Lee Rovers.

Veterans' Societies Parade

The parade of military, civic and patriotic organizations and "horribles" took place in the afternoon. Led by a detachment of mounted police, military groups made up the first division. Detachments of Coast Artillery Corps, Marine Corps, field artillery, cavalry and Naval Reserves paraded.

In the second division were groups from the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, disabled veterans, gold star mothers and distinguished guests at the celebration.

Various fraternal organizations, cadet corps, and student organizations participated.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

## D. A. R. TABLET MARKS

## SWEDES URGED TO HELP CREATE LASTING PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

usually has helped them over the difficulties.

"Nevertheless, it is chiefly thanks to the industry and honesty which also are characteristics of the Swedes, that the majority have succeeded in making their way and in achieving a respected position in their new environment. They have also preserved their share in the development of this great nation. It gives me particular pleasure to state that I have heard many expressions of high regard for my kinsmen in America.

"Gradually most of our emigrants have become assimilated by the great American nation of which they are good citizens. But at the same time they form strong links in the chain of friendship which unites Sweden and the United States. The reason for this is that they have kept alive a sense of solidarity with the old country. It appears to me that you have understood or rather felt the importance for the individual of not losing contact with that particular culture which originally was his own. There are many proofs of this: your frequent visits to the old home to gather new energy in its refreshing altitudes and quiet ways of life; and to renew contacts with friends and kin; your solicitude in maintaining numerous church or-

### Tonight at the Pops

**HOLIDAY NIGHT**  
Marche Militaire ..... Saint-Saëns  
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé  
Serenade, "Trastulio" ..... Lang-Lane  
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly" ..... Puccini  
Suite, "Peter Gynt" ..... Grieg  
Ave Maria, "Ode to Joy" ..... Brahms  
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin  
(Piano Solo: Jesus Sanromé)  
Ballet from "The Cleopatra" ..... Massenet  
"Aubade from 'Roméo et Juliette'" ..... Massenet  
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Senior Concert, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15. Bunker Hill Day observances, band concert and exercises, Bunker Hill Monument, 8. Banquet to Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy; William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and others, Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, 6. Reception to State United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary by E. E. Gruber, Avenue of the Americas, 20. Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey combined circus, "Navy Night," Lafayette Street, 7:30.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Commencement exercise, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 2:30. Annual graduation exercises, Burdett College, address by William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, Symphony Hall, 3:15. Baseball, St. Louis vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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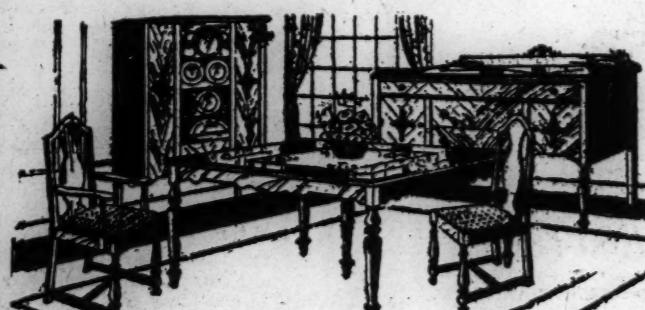
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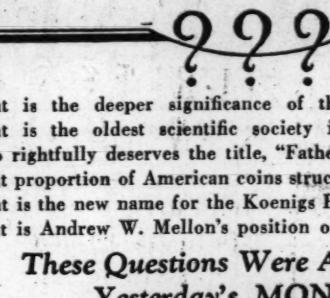


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- (1) What is the deeper significance of the Sesquicentennial?
- (2) What is the oldest scientific society in America?
- (3) Who rightfully deserves the title, "Father of the American Navy"?
- (4) What proportion of American coins struck off in May were pennies?
- (5) What is the new name for the Koenigs Platz in Berlin?
- (6) What is Andrew W. Mellon's position on debts owed America?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

ganizations where the word of God is preached in the Swedish tongue; your many flourishing Swedish societies; and finally your splendid cultivation of Swedish song and music.

### Through Blackstone Valley

In the blue and gold of the hours just before mid-morning the royal party rode swiftly through the beautiful Blackstone Valley. Provided a view of the ineffable charm of rural New England for a Prince who is directly interested in agriculture, farmhouses, silvery by a century and more of patient history, took his gaze now and again from rolling uplands clad in a parquetry of jade and gold, with the farms serenely bordering new plantings.

To cross the city line into Worcester, it appears to me that you have understood or rather felt the importance for the individual of not losing contact with that particular culture which originally was his own. There are many proofs of this: your frequent visits to the old home to gather new energy in its refreshing altitudes and quiet ways of life; and to renew contacts with friends and kin; your solicitude in maintaining numerous church or-

ganizations where the word of God is preached in the Swedish tongue; your many flourishing Swedish societies; and finally your splendid cultivation of Swedish song and music.

Out Main Street to Clark University sped the motors. Satisfaction greeted the announcement of President William Wallace Atwood that the exercises would take place in the amphitheater by his home, and that many more people than had been anticipated would thus be able to see the impressive investiture of Prince Gustavus Adolphus with the degree, so richly earned by industrial archaeological research, of Doctor of Science.

Prof. Loring Holmes Dodd, marshal of the University, in the silken robes and brilliant hood of his own degree, stood at the head of the academic procession as the last of the places in the lovely natural bowl were being filled. The sun glowed on the royal purple and scarlet, the rose and lemon and kingly blue of the robes worn by faculty members.

The Jeppson house is set on a small plateau in a sun-swept angle of Bancroft Hill at the entrance to the beautiful wooded roadway that bears, curiously enough, the name of an historic playhouse in Princess Louise's native England. There is a curved driveway and a red brick footpath. Blue spruces keep vigil with swinging censers of spiced fragrance. Rhododendrons are brilliant in their vestments of muted rose and ivory and magenta. A gentle lawn slopes to Park Avenue, and through a mass of shrubbery there is intermittent glimpse of an old-fashioned garden keeping march with the hours about a glittering sundial.

On the terrace overlooking the lawns the royal party and guests lounged. The Prince and Princess and members of their suite sat upon a circular dais in view of the other guests, who were seated at a long table on the terrace. American and Swedish flags, blue bachelors buttons and gold irises and lilies marked the decorations. An informal reception in the drawing room anticipated the luncheon, and at a bit after 2 the royal party was at the gates where thousands of members of the Swedish National Federation waited in obvious enthusiasm for them.

Entered to Platform

The Crown Prince and Princess were escorted to the platform by Lieut. Andrew B. Holstrom, commander of the Eleventh Division, United States Naval Reserves. Thun-

derous welcome beat across the air.

Mr. Jeppson is president of the Norton Company, which employs many Swedish skilled workers. This was 40 years ago. Then the flag was the emblem of the united countries Norway and Sweden. The flag is now in the custody of the first Swedish Methodist Church and was raised today at the community grounds by Godfrey Nystrom and Councilman G. Adolph Johnson.

Karl G. Friberg acted as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Swedish National Federation in this three-day annual midsummer festival which has, each year, national importance for members of the organizations. Pehr G. Holmes acts as master of ceremonies and will introduce the Crown Prince to the audience when he makes the address in Swedish which is to be the climax of his several hours' stay among his countrymen in Worcester.

Upon the platform with the royal party were Governor and Mrs. Fulmer, Mayor and Mrs. Michael J. O'Hara of Worcester, and Representative George R. Stobbs. The Mendelsohn Glee Club of the First Lu-

sohn invocation.

Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations, presented the salute to the president and trustees of the university as a candidate for the degree of honor. He spoke of the meritorious service rendered to the cause of natural science, archaeology and many other fields of research by the Prince, and remarked the efforts crystallized in this American tour looking toward a higher degree of sympathy and understanding between the United States and the great people over which, one day, he and his consort will rule.

Professor Dodd, in his office as marshal, draped the brilliant hood as the Prince bent his head som-

erally to receive the investiture.

Saturday in New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday showers; little change in temperature; fresh east and southeast winds.

Sunday in New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday showers; little change in temperature; fresh east and southeast winds.

Monday in New England: Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness followed by showers in New Hampshire and Vermont; little change in temperature; moderate westerly winds, shifting to southwest and becoming fresh.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 58 Memphis ..... 50

Atlanta City ..... 58 Montreal ..... 51

Baltimore ..... 50 Newark ..... 50

Buffalo ..... 60 New Orleans ..... 50

Calgary ..... 42 New York ..... 55

Charleston ..... 75 Philadelphia ..... 60

Chicago ..... 56 Pittsburgh ..... 56

Cincinnati ..... 52 Portland, Me. ..... 60

Des Moines ..... 60 Portland, Ore. ..... 58

Detroit ..... 60 San Francisco ..... 52

Galveston ..... 60 St. Louis ..... 56

Hatteras ..... 60 St. Paul ..... 60

Holiday Inn ..... 44 Seattle ..... 52

Jacksonville ..... 52 Tampa ..... 52

Kansas City ..... 56 Washington ..... 58

Los Angeles ..... 60

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## LABOR DEBATES SEAMEN'S CODE

Conference Discusses Repatriation, Desertion, Sanctions, and Other Issues

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 17.—The ninth session of the International Labor Conference, which has been devoted entirely to maritime questions, is drawing to a close. Today the plenary conference will begin the discussion of questions submitted to a subcommittee which will hand in its report. The main subject before the conference has been the international seamen's code, and on many points connected with this code there has been a lively division of opinion between the ship-owners and the seamen. The employers have tried to extend the class of vessels excluded from the code, such as fishing vessels and those engaged in coastal and home trade.

The definition of what such trade means has been the subject of many hours' discussion. Similarly, the report of a committee dealing with the question of the repatriation of sailors that is to say, the obligation of ship-owners to return seamen to the country of their origin, also led to a lively debate regarding exactly where a repatriated sailor should be landed in his own country.

### Penalties for Desertion

Thus, if he signed on at Southampton, Eng., would the ship-owner's obligation be fulfilled if the seaman were returned to Liverpool?

Andrew Furuseth, chairman of the American Seaman's Federation, although not taking part in the work of the conference, has been busy lobbying on the subject of what penalties should be inflicted according to the internal code on a seaman who deserts his ship. The American view differs from the European view as to the enormity of this offense a seaman of the United States being entitled to leave his ship at any port, without incurring penalties for desertion. No European shipowner would consent to such a provision.

### Graduated Scale Sought

What the International Labor Office aims at is a graduated scale of sanctions for this offense. In fact, the object is to find a common denunciation between the employers' and the seamen's views. If the Labor Office had aimed too high in the code which it has drawn up, the employers would have refused to accept it; if too low, the workers would have refused to discuss it.

Hence the necessity of finding a compromise between the highest and the lowest standards of employment, for the International Labor Office has always to remember that the code has to be ratified by the governments concerned. There has been no attempt to lay down a scale of payments or conditions of employment. That may come later. The present maritime conference is limited to arriving at a compromise on the articles of agreement. The question of the hours of work has now been postponed to a special conference which will be held in 1928.

### Cecil Plan Regarding Seats Seems Likely to Be Dropped

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 17.—The committee for the consideration of the composition of the League of Nations Council is scheduled to hold a meeting on June 28 to decide the question of permanent seats, but the impression gains ground in diplomatic circles here that the meeting will not take place. Instead there is the prospect of a special Council session being called for August to make the final decision regarding the presentation to the Assembly of the "Cecil plan" for the election of temporary members to the Council. The committee, with the exception of Spain and Brazil, was ultimately unanimously in favor of the Cecil plan of increasing the number of temporary seats to nine elected for three years on a system of rotation; the Assembly to have the right of waiving the necessity of retiring in respect to three members.

Sweden, however, supported by several other states, only agreed to the plan provided it solved the existing crisis in the League, which as the plan resulted in Spain and Brazil both announcing their intention of not standing as candidates at the next election for the Council, evidently the Cecil scheme did not do. There is, consequently, a strong body of opinion in the League which favors dropping the Cecil plan on the grounds that the election of Germany to the League can now be carried.

### WEMBLEY SITE TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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### Suggestions for Graduation Gifts

from

Muhlfelders, Inc.

55 NORTH PEARL ST.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Pearl Necklaces, \$1.00 to \$10.00

Fountain Pens and Pencils, \$1.00 to \$10.00

Earrings, \$4.00 to \$5.00

Solid Gold Rings, \$3.00 to \$10.00

Gold Jewelry, \$1.00 to \$10.00

## REVIVAL OF RAIL PROJECT SOUGHT

Governor of Rhode Island Asked to Call Special Legislative Session

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17 (Special)—Negotiations which give their supporters some promise for the completion of the Southern New England line in the Grand Trunk Railway system's proposal of 15 years ago to gain a route to the sea through Providence from Palmer, Mass., are under way. This has been disclosed in a new request made of Gov. Aram J. Pothier to call a special session of the Legislature to revive the rights of the Southern New England in this State.

The Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce has addressed a report to the Governor, stating the advisability of recreating the charter rights of the railroad, now in the hands of Federal Court receivers. The Governor had denied the previous request to call a legislative session, made to him by Senator John J. Barry of Central Falls.

The charter rights will expire on June 30 with the failure of the last General Assembly session to pass bills intending to continue them. They were pigeonholed in committee.

George L. Crooker, chairman of the state commission, who has addressed the Governor with the newest request, says opposition to the bills was based on the assumption that the trunk line would never be built. He points out that completion approximated 85 per cent of the line in Massachusetts and 45 per cent in Rhode Island when the work was abandoned.

This preliminary work—litigation and negotiations by which property for the right-of-way was secured—will be preserved, the commission's report states, were the Legislature to act favorably on the bills now held in committee, which passes out of office with the incoming Legislature on Jan. 1, next.

It is made clear in the report that competing roads, with procedure necessary to be followed once the charter rights expire, could easily prevent by objection the allowance of permission to build from the Federal Government.

Mr. Crooker, a student of transportation problems of the country for many years, makes plain in the communication to the Governor the value of the railway line between Palmer and Providence to communities which are now without railroad facilities. Mr. Crooker calls attention to a long list of civic and business organizations which favor the perpetuation of the charter and states that opposition to the bills was confined to a group of 20 persons, among whom were mostly former owners, whose land would revert to them with the expiration of the railroad's rights.

## CENTENNIAL LEGION ELECTS COMMANDER

Historic Military Units Meet in Independence Hall

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (P)—Permanent organization of the Centennial Legion has been effected here. Col. Robert Lenard of the State Fencibles, Philadelphia, was elected commander. Maj. Charles Malley of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and Col. Washington Bowie Jr., of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, were elected vice-commanders. Capt. J. A. B. Francis of the State Fencibles, was elected executive adjutant.

The meeting was held in Independence Hall in the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The organizations admitted to membership are:

The First City Troop, the First City Troop Veterans' Corps, the Second Regiment Veterans' Corps, the Third Regiment Veterans' Corps and Old Guard, all of this city; the Minutemen of Washington, D. C.; Lexington (Mass.) Minutemen; National Lancers of Boston, Mass.; Troy Citizen's Corps, Troy, N. Y.; Salem Light Infantry Regiment Veterans, Salem, Mass.; Bristol Train and Artillery and Kentish Guards of Kent, R. I.; Governor's Guards, Columbia, S. C.; Hornet's Nest Rifles, Charlotte, N. C.; Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Richmond Howitzers, Richmond, Va.; Albany Burgess Corps of Albany, N. Y., and the Sedgwick Guards of Watertown, Conn.

## PERKINS INSTITUTION HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

Graduation exercises at Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind took place last evening in the school hall in Watertown, Edward Ellis Allen, director of the school, conferring the diplomas. There were readings and addresses by the graduates and vocal and instrumental music given by other members of the school.

Graduates from the regular normal course were: Elizabeth V. Clancy, Ruth Cohen, Dorothy T. Fliske, Tolyo Laminan, Elsa M. Lappanen, Eugene C. McCully and Albert P. Picolo; in the piano normal department, Mabel C. Dunn; in the piano tuning department, Thomas A. Henley and Gasparo J. Nevara.

## WILLISTON ALUMNI HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., June 17 (Special)—A. V. Galbraith, president of Williston Academy, presided over more than 250 alumni at their annual banquet in Payson Hall last night. Edward E. Whiting of Boston was toastmaster. John H. Schoonmaker of Ware, president of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association, and Ouri F. Hibbard, president of the New York Alumni Association, spoke briefly. There were five class reunions, those of '86, '96, '01, '06, and '20.

## TOW TO PUGET SOUND FOR OLD BATTLESHIP

WASHINGTON, June 17 (P)—The old battleship *Leasage*, now a training ship, will be towed from Fore

River, Mass., to Puget Sound, starting July 13, so the 15-inch guns of the battleships Colorado, Maryland and West Virginia can be replaced in the Bremerton yard.

The guns weigh more than 100 tons each and there is no crane ship on the west coast of sufficient capacity to lift them. The old *Kearsage* is equipped with a crane capable of lifting 250 tons.

The *Kearsage*'s power plant has been removed and will be towed by the U. S. S. *Brazos*, escorted by the *Robin*. She should reach Puget Sound early in September. The replacement of the main battery guns on the battleships at intervals is necessary, so they may be relined.

## State to Take Part in Farewell to MacMillan Arctic Expedition

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Other Maine Officials to Join With Wiscasset Chamber of Commerce in the Ceremonies at Leave-Taking

WISCASSET, Me., June 16 (Special)—State officials headed by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster will join with the local Chamber of Commerce here in giving a fitting farewell to Lt.-Com-

mander Donald MacMillan when he sails from here on Saturday afternoon for his exploration trip to Labrador, South Greenland and other northern points.

The expedition this year is sponsored by the Field Museum of Chicago. The Norse ruins which Commander MacMillan touched on last summer at South Greenland will be investigated and specimens will also be brought on the trip of fish, rocks, plants and other kinds of animals. Commander MacMillan will return everything being favorable, around Sept. 15.

### Banquet to Commander

On Friday evening a banquet will be tendered the commander and personnel making up the expedition at the Wiscasset Inn, and it is expected that the commander may have some interesting facts to give those present, not only on his own proposed trip, but on other matters now of interest around the northern regions.

The *Sachem* will be one of the most picturesque and interesting ever made from this historic town. For the first time since his years of Arctic exploration Commander MacMillan's ship the *Bowdoin* will be accompanied by a sister ship, the *Sachem*, which was launched from Thomaston last winter and is practically a twin ship to the *Bowdoin*.

Both boats will leave under full sail and will be escorted to Christmas Cove by a large number of small craft and some palatial houseboats, one of which arrived here yesterday from Miami, Fla., especially for the occasion.

The *Sachem* is owned by Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., a nephew of Jesse Metcalf, United States Senator. Mr. Metcalf has for many years been interested in northern exploration work. The *Sachem* will accompany the *Bowdoin* for the sole purpose of aiding Commander MacMillan and will carry such of the personnel of the party and supplies as the *Bowdoin* is unable to accommodate.

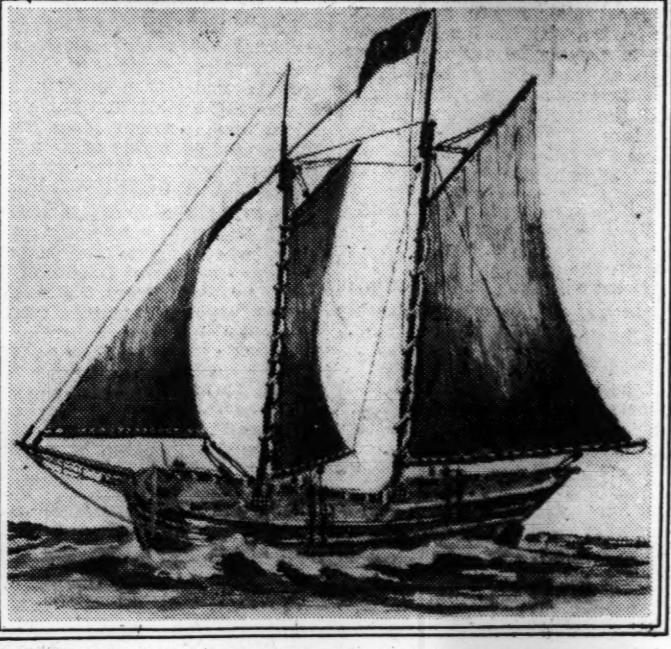
### CREAMERY PRODUCTS COMPANIES MERGE

Childe Brothers of Waltham, W. F. Noble & Sons Company of Somerville, and Alden Brothers of Roxbury will merge with the Cape Cod Creamery Company of Hyannis under the name of the New England Creamery Products Company. These firms have a combined business of nearly \$2,500,000 annually and a distributing capacity of 45,000 to 50,000 quarts of milk a day.

The officers are: President, Charles L. Alden Jr.; treasurer, John H. Blodgett; and directors, Charles L. Alden Sr., Arthur Childs, William B. Gwin Jr.; vice-president, Stephen W. Grant; secretary, Hazel Swan; treasurer, Edwin T. Meredith Jr.

### SESQUICENTENNIAL OF NAVY IS CELEBRATED AT MARBLEHEAD

## Figures in Marblehead Celebration



Upper Left—Capt. John Selman, Commander of the Franklin, One of the Ships of the Four-Vessel Navy Fitted Out by Capt. John Glover, Under a Commission From Gen. George Washington. Upper Right—Judge Charles Thornton Davis, Chairman of the Celebration Committee. Lower—The Schooner Hannah, Commissioned by General Washington and Commanded and Manned by Men of Marblehead.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF NAVY IS CELEBRATED AT MARBLEHEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Bainbridge, nor the exploits of the officers and crews who fought under them, nor the wonderful stories of their private lives. I desire to point out that the American Navy stands for an American union; that every nail, bolt, bar and rivet in an American ship binds together not only the people within the several states, but also the union of the states. The American Navy of today is not a mere aggregation of ships; nor a mere fighting force; it is a part of the cement which holds the American Union together."

Secretary Wilbur compared the naval craft of today with the Constitution and Constellation. He took as examples the Saratoga and Lexington, now being completed at Camden, N. J., and Quincy, and called attention to their electrical propulsive machinery as compared with the sails of the old vessels and the speed of 35 knots in an emergency with the speed of the Constitution when she sought to escape the British fleet by the use of wet sails, of cutters and of kedges, as she made an average speed of about 2½ knots until the wind freshened and she made her escape."

In concluding his address Secretary Wilbur said:

"But if you fail to find in the clang of the anvil and the vibrations of the pneumatic rivet hammer the cementing of a more perfect union which makes 48 independent sovereign states one people and one government, co-operating for mutual protection and common welfare, you will have missed the real significance of the American Navy."

That which inspired the heart and fired the soul of Daniel Webster as he stood before Bunker Hill Monument, at its dedication, permeated his speeches in the Senate of the United States is realized and manifested by the ships of our American Navy. It is evident that wars cannot be avoided either by ignoring their possibility or their instrumentality.

### Firm Determination

"If peace could be secured by revolution, by firm determination, or by reverent prayer, there would have been no need for the Revolutionary War, because the Declaration of Independence could be achieved by a peaceful dismantlement of these elements. Peace could be achieved by a determination to turn our backs upon an army and a navy with their burdens, we would have had no difficulties in 1776, in 1800, in 1812 and again in 1815. If a determination to maintain neutrality and avoid entanglement in the wars of others could have prevented war, the American Nation would have never become involved in the World War."

"I would like to believe that America could and would never have another war. I would like to be as certain of that as I was in 1897 and early in 1914. But when I see our people going to war over the trials of the oppressed people of Cuba, stirred to action by an unexplained explosion under the Maine, and again going to war after a majority in 1916 had voted for peace, and going into it with such whole-hearted and unprejudiced enthusiasm as they did, while I still pray for peace and believe in it, I feel that we cannot be too sure of peace."

"No man can be true to the traditions and history of this Republic without longing for the day when the spirit of the Founder of Christianity shall so permeate human institutions, so modify human institutions, and so enlarge the human heart, that

Wednesday for Yarmouth, N. S. Here Commander MacMillan will study the famous Norse stone which is on exhibition there in the public library. This stone is said to be authentic and the sole proof of the existence of the Norse ruins in southern Greenland that the commander will investigate. This is said to be the only proof available that the Norse explored so far south.

From Yarmouth he proceeds to Sidney, thence to the west coast of Newfoundland to study the salmon and trout; thence to Battle Harbor, Labrador, to study the bird and fish life, and then on to Greenland.

Farewell ceremonies will be held on the Common at Wiscasset preceding the sailing on Saturday. Governor Brewster making the farewell address. Other addresses will be made by representatives of the Field Museum, the army and navy and Bowdoin College.

## DEERFIELD ACADEMY HAS COMMENCEMENT

### Reception Given to Former Secretary Meredith

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 17 (Special)—Edwin T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture, was given a reception in Boyden Hall last night by Deerfield Academy faculty and graduates. At the same time, in John Williams House, there was a reception to Prof. Starr Cutting of Chicago University, a former principal of the academy.

At the close of an alumni banquet the senior class gave an outdoor presentation of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Frank Stearns, of Boston, a close friend of President Coolidge, whose grandson was one of the graduates, and Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose son was a graduate, were in town through the day.

The graduating class of 77 pupils,

largest in the history of the school, received its diplomas in the Old Brick Church. The Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield College was the graduation address. Elmer E. Purcell, member of the Board of Washington, vice-chairman, and Miss Anna Ward of Washington, secretary-treasurer, read the diplomas. Officers of the graduating class were: President, Samuel L. Gwin Jr.; vice-president, Stephen W. Grant; secretary, Hazel Swan; treasurer, Edwin T. Meredith Jr.

### CREAMERY PRODUCTS COMPANIES MERGE

Childs Brothers of Waltham, W. F. Noble & Sons Company of Somerville, and Alden Brothers of Roxbury will merge with the Cape Cod Creamery Company of Hyannis under the name of the New England Creamery Products Company.

These firms have a combined business of nearly \$2,500,000 annually and a distributing capacity of 45,000 to 50,000 quarts of milk a day.

The officers are: President, Charles L. Alden Jr.; treasurer, John H. Blodgett; and directors, Charles L. Alden Sr., Arthur Childs, William B. Gwin Jr.; A. F. Noble and W. F. Noble.

### Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 17

#### EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAE, Boston, Mass. (350 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Story, conducted by Clyde MacFarie; 8:30—Dinner Dance.

9 p. m.—Sports, conducted by Eddie Steward.

10 p. m.—Baseball news and weather.

11 p. m.—Sports, conducted by Eddie Steward.

12 a. m.—Sports, conducted by Eddie Steward.

1 a. m.—Sports, conducted by Eddie Steward.

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## Analysis of Vacation Benefits Made by Trade Board Secretary

Value Justified From Efficiency Standpoint to Employer as Well as Worker—Formerly Limited to Supervisors and Officials

Vacations, often brief but delightful periods that annually punctuate the routine of most working people and are, therefore, looked forward to for months, are mostly haphazard, and largely based on expediency rather than on a carefully worked out philosophy of management, says Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in "an appraisal of policy," just published by the American Management Association.

Mr. Bloomfield studies the vacation question from many angles, including its origin, benefits to worker and employer, effect on attendance and abuses of the privilege. He points out that this practice has received little intensive study, "like many other phases of management practice." The general feeling has been that vacations are a good thing, says Mr. Bloomfield, but the explanation for that feeling varies. He continues:

"Some believe that vacations are justified from the standpoint of efficiency but that they should be limited only to the supervisory staff and office workers."

### Why Draw the Line?

"Others see no justification for drawing the line and excluding routine and factory workers. They again, some set in vacations, only a condition required by custom or competition which must be met regardless of experience or other reasons for against this practice."

"Healthy growth in management practice cannot take place unless every phase of such practice is analyzed to discover its why and wherefore. Management must become introspective. It must find adequate explanation for its policies if it has any. If it does not have well-defined policies it must try to arrive at an understanding of the forces which make for changes in management practice; it must seek counsel to determine whether or not it is on the right road."

"Custom has had much to do with the growth of vacation policies. But we need a careful appraisal of the policies underlying vacation plans lest we drift with no idea of whether we are being carried. The increase in the number of concerns granting

## Color Stability Reported by Mills

Black Again Takes Lead in Stocking Sales—Few Style Changes Expected

White stockings are considerably less popular this year than in 1925, according to the Ipswich Mills hosiery color demand report just issued. Unseasonable weather is the reason given for the fact that the country-wide distribution of white hosiery has not shown the usual volume for this time of year.

Black resumed its place at the head of the list; 11.4 per cent of the total amount of hosiery distributed by Ipswich during the past week being of black as compared to 7.5 per cent in the previous six-day period. The main interest in color is now centered in the fall and winter range, and the Ipswich organization is collating the data that has been and is being obtained in order that the final selection of the 27 colors may continue to be the result of a thorough and widespread investigation and will provide the buyers with colors that have been approved by the best authorities. Everything that develops in color research continues to indicate a color stability that will result in few changes.

The following is the color demand for the past two weeks with figures for the earlier period in parentheses: black, 11.4 (7.9); denim, 9.2 (3.5); French nude, 2.2 (2.6); white, 5.6 (8.0); grain, 3.2 (4.5); lavender, 7.4 (1.0); flesh, 6.0 (2.8); dove gray, 5.7 (8.8); pearl, 5.7 (7.5); moonlight, 4.8 (4.6); brown, 3.8 (3.0); zinc, 3.7 (4.5); dawn, 2.0 (2.5); blue fox, 2.0 (2.4); woodland, 1.8 (2.5); bisque, 1.7 (2.4); fawn, 1.7 (2.1); gunmetal, 1.2 (1.8); marine, 1.0 (1.7); orchid, 0.5 (5); bluette, 0.7 (1.7); shadow, 0.5 (1.7); sea-spray, 0.5 (1.6); sandalwood, 0.3 (3); yellow daisy, 0.1 (1); aztec, 0.1 (0.5); mauve taupe, 0.1 (0.5). Classified demand—flesh tones, 32.8 (34.0); gray tones, 17.5 (22.5); wood tones, 16.4 (15.0); black, 11.4 (7.9); flesh tones, 11.0 (9.0); white, 8.8 (8.6); pastel shades, 2.4 (1.8); brown tones 3 (3.6).

## BROWN QUALIFIES FOR \$1,000,000 GIFT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17 (Special)—The endowment of Brown University was increased by \$1,000,000, it was announced yesterday, by meeting conditions under which Charles T. Aldrich made a gift of \$500,000 last year. This gift was made with the provision that friends of the university contribute a similar amount. At the annual meeting following the one hundred and fifty-eighth graduation, it was stated that the conditions had been met. Messrs. Aldrich, brothers, who are graduates of Brown, gave the university Aldrich Field, on which Brown games at home have been played this season.

### BENTLEY HOLDS GRADUATION

The largest practical amount of the best education, given to the people all the time, is the best means of preserving democracy. Edward Howard Griggs, author and lecturer said in addressing the graduating class of the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance in the Boston Opera House last night. He warned against what he believed was a tendency to centralization of Government in the United States as discouraging to local self-government on which true government rests. Harry C. Bentley, president of the school, also spoke.

### BRITISH SHOEMAKERS ELECTS

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17 (AP)—At the annual convention of the Independent Order of British Shomakher, Solomon C. Kraus, of Philadelphia, was unanimously re-elected grand master. Deputy grand masters elected included: Arthur Cohen, Providence, and Herman P. Kopplmann, Hartford, Conn.

## SENATE INQUIRY TURNS TO WORK OF DRY LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

pressions of regret, that the organization in Pittsburgh was not as effective as its rival in Philadelphia in "delivering the vote." Both are regular Republican organizations, and the recent primary fight in Pennsylvania, although focused about a senatorial and gubernatorial nomination, was actually a struggle between the two groups for supremacy in state affairs.

At a Republican state convention held June 12 to select a chairman of the Republican State Committee, which symbolizes state leadership, the Pittsburgh group was able to secure the selection of W. L. Mellon, their leader. He replaced W. Harry Baker, who had supported the Philadelphia Vare-Beldiema ticket. The numerous Pennsylvania politicians who have been in Washington under subpoena during the hearing agree that although Mr. Vare won the senatorial nomination the Pittsburgh organization through the victory of John S. Fisher, its gubernatorial candidate, gained the greater prize, that of control of the state organization.

### "Bread and Butter" Speeches

The unfolding of Pittsburgh politics centered around alleged "bread and butter" speeches made during the primary to the 7,000 municipal employees by Mayor Charles H. Kline. The Pittsburgh Press claimed it reported the speech verbatim by means of a shorthand reporter. Copies of the issue containing the reported address were introduced into the committee's record.

William A. White, city editor of the publication, told the committee that it had reached his newspaper that Mr. Kline was addressing city employees and warning them that unless they supported the Pepper-Fisher ticket he would "fire them, civil service or no civil service."

"We sent a shorthand reporter to cover one of these meetings and the copy you have before you contains the speech of Mayor Kline that he took down," Mr. White said.

"Was it ever repudiated or denied by the Mayor?"

Mr. White and the police reporter of his paper, Frederick H. Kirby, informed the committee that Pittsburgh was "wide open" before the primary. They testified that it was "common talk" throughout the city that the removal of Frederick A. Baird, prohibition director for western Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia had been obtained by the Pepper-Fisher organization to overcome anti-prohibition dissent to his rigid enforcement policies. They declared that the removal of Mr. Baird had resulted in "cleaning up" of police enforcement.

Thomas D. Green, president of the association, received the Legion of Honor cross; Charles E. Gehring, transportation manager of the hotel men's tour, and Samuel P. Leeds, treasurer of the Officers of Public Education, and Dr. John Darwin Nagel, a silver cross of the French Health Department.

### CANNED BEEF FOUND GOOD AFTER 81 YEARS

LIVERPOOL, June 17 (Special Correspondent)—A tin of canned beef which was canned 81 years ago, was recently opened at the laboratories of the University of Liverpool in the presence of representatives of the canned food trade, and as far as could be ascertained without laboratory tests, was found to be quite sound.

This particular tin, cubical in shape and quite unlike the modern taper or round tin, was part of the government supplies taken by Franklin in the polar expedition from which he never returned, and was discovered later by subsequent search parties following in his steps.

### NORTH POLE AIRPLANE WILL FLY FOR GUARDS

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The airplane in which Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd made the first flight over the North Pole will be assembled so he can give a demonstration flight on June 26 at the Twenty-seventh Division National Guard armistice at Miller's Field, Staten Island. Commander Byrd is due to arrive here June 22 aboard the Steamer *Chandler*.

### TRIBUTE PAID TO G. P. BALCH

Tribute to the service rendered to public education by Gardner P. Balch, master of the Robert Gould School, West Roxbury, was paid by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, at a reception given to Mr. Balch in the school hall last evening. Mr. Balch is to retire at the close of the present school term, after having served as school master for the last 27 years. More than 1000 persons, most of them parents of students or themselves former students, were present. Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, chairman of the Boston School Committee, also spoke. A purse of gold was presented to Mr. Balch by former students and a picture was presented to the school by the children.

### WIN SUMMIT RIBBONS

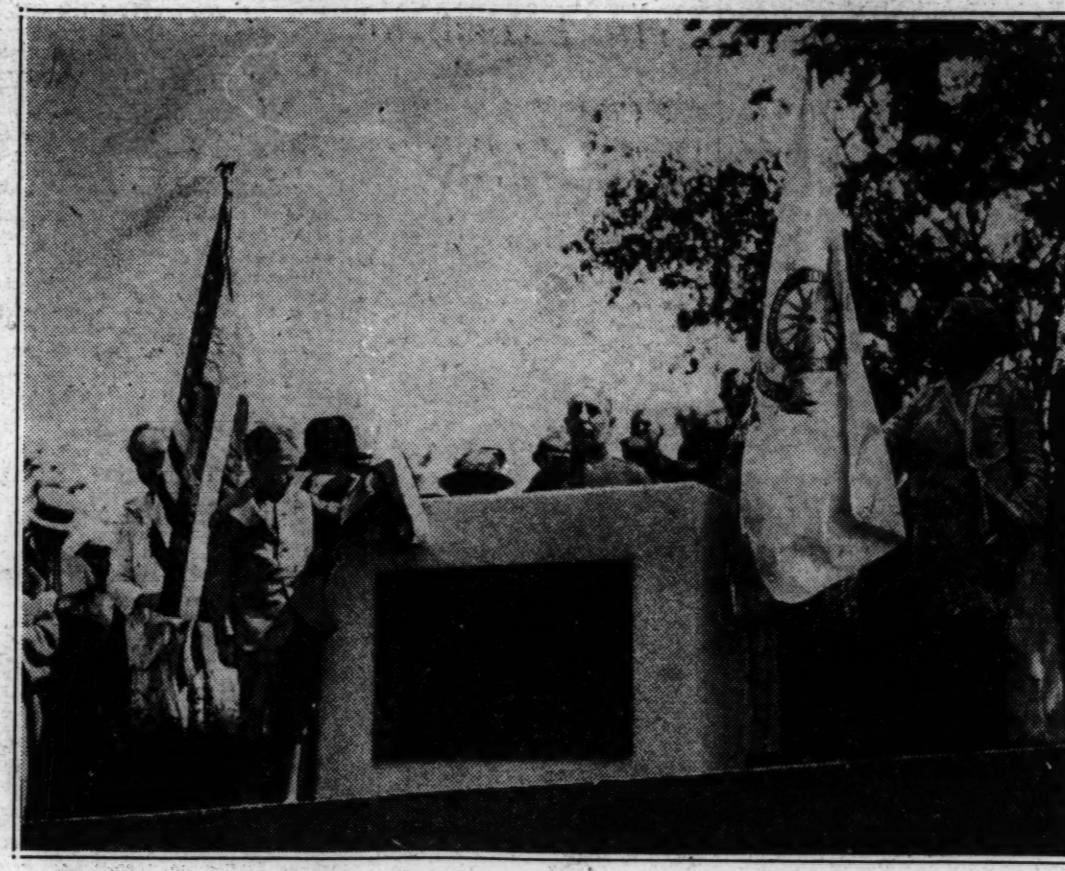
PORTLAND, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—Forty mountain climbers have been awarded their summit ribbons, which they won May 30 and May 31 when they climbed to the top of Mount St. Helens, snow-clad peak near Portland. The climb was sponsored by the Mazama Club, Oregon's mountain climbing society.

### Tropical Setting Given Washington Memorial



The Attractiveness of Boston's Public Garden Has Been Greatly Enhanced This Year by Landscape Designing and Many Additional Flowers and Shrubs.

## Famous Hill Commemorated After 151 Years



Robert Johnson, Son of Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, Vice-Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Unveils Memorial on Charlestown Heights. Mrs. C. H. Henderson, With State Flag, at Right. Mrs. E. J. Miriam, With Stars and Stripes, at Left.

### AMERICAN HOTEL MEN HONORED BY FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK, June 17 (P)—Eleven members of the Hotel Men's Association have received French honors for their efforts during the association's recent European tour to promote closer social and business relations between the United States and France. Dr. Marcel Knecht, publisher of *Le Matin*, received the gold palms of the Officers of Public Education, and Dr. John Darwin Nagel, a silver cross of the French Health Department.

"It is difficult to see the justification for paid vacations for such groups of clerical workers, unless such vacations are made a part of the wage contract and it is thoroughly understood that the wage is smaller because vacation money is being saved out of it."

One concern has been experimenting for five years with the plan of granting no vacation with pay to clerical workers, points out Mr. Bloomfield. All clerks below the supervisory grade since 1920 have been hired on the hourly basis of pay, time and a half for overtime, but not paid when absent for any reason. The wage scale was increased to compensate for the paid vacation and holidays. This plan, while logical, did not work out and the firm is about to change its policy.

"Not to us."

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## MEN'S SINGLES DOWN TO EIGHT

Other Events in M. V. Tennis Are Also Nearing the Finals

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17 (Special)—The field of players in the twenty-third annual Missouri Valley men's singles has narrowed to eight players in the men's singles, four in the junior singles and eight in the women's singles. Some second-round matches remain to be played in the men's doubles, women's doubles and junior men's and women's singles.

Five of the eight players left in the men's singles are residents of the Missouri Valley while two others are representing the Eastern section and one the South. Winners of the four matches today will enter the local tournaments.

In the upper bracket W. D. Brown opposes C. J. Meyer and Berkeley Bell plays H. H. Hyde while in the lower half of the draw Bell, W. D. Brown, Fred C. Marshall, and W. F. C. Smith Jr. encounters A. H. Chapin Jr. The match between Bell and Hyde is expected to be the feature of the men's singles. Hyde's greater tournament experience may give him a victory over the local junior.

Three of the four matches scheduled for this afternoon in the women's singles are likely to be fought tonight. In one of them Mrs. M. E. Baehr, the present M. V. women's champion, in her match today, Miss Ruth Bailey, 16-year-old St. Louis girl, will no doubt benefit by the experience of playing against Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., who is favored to win the singles.

There were no elimination matches in the various events yesterday. Congresshall defeated V. M. Rogers in the fourth round of the men's singles after battling for 42 games. The score was 9-1, 5-3, 8-6. Meyer was forced to a third set by W. F. C. Smith Jr., the Texas player, in another interesting singles match. J. T. Smith, the St. Louis district junior, gave Bagby, Kansas State champion, plenty of competition in their fourth round contest. Bagby won 10-8, 8-6, 6-2.

The most interesting match in the junior singles was that in which L. J. Quick defeated C. S. Sigoloff. Steadler playing enabled Sigoloff to win the opening set only to have Quick come back and capture the second. The third set was a thriller and 14 games were played before a decision was reached.

In the final set Quick won the first two games and Sigoloff followed by taking four games in a row. Sigoloff in the last set led 5 to 5 when he was forced to a third set by Quick's steadiness enabled him to even the score each time. The Texan won the thirteenth and fourteenth games and the final set. The score was 4-6, 6-2, 8-6. The summary:

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

Third Round

H. H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., defeated P. F. Bennett, Des Moines, 8-6, 4-6.

J. T. Smith, St. Louis, defeated Marty, by default.

H. R. Phelps, Omaha, defeated J. B. Adoue, Dallas, by default.

Fourth Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated F. F. Rover, Dallas, 3-6, 4-6.

C. J. Meyer, Kansas City, defeated W. J. Settle, Dallas, 4-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Berkeley Bell and L. J. Quick defeated L. J. Sauer, Kansas City, 8-6, 4-6.

H. H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., defeated J. W. Hubbell, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-4.

W. F. C. Smith Jr., Dallas, 26 and 27.

J. T. Smith, St. Louis, 1-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Harold Congresshall defeated V. M. Rogers, Kansas City, 7-5, 6-4.

W. F. C. Smith Jr., Dallas, 26 and 27.

H. R. Phelps, Omaha, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated W. E. Swank, St. Joseph, Mo., 6-0, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Dickinson and Krebs defeated A. E. Hawkinson, Kansas City, and partner, by default.

Rodger Bosworth, Denver, and M. H. Stein defeated Samille and Ruyser, 6-0, 7-5.

Second Round

H. H. Hyde, Jr., H. Chapin Jr., defeated Dickinson and Krebs, 6-1, 6-1.

Berkeley Bell and L. J. Quick defeated P. A. Babby, 6-1, 6-1.

W. H. Brown and Robert Norton defeated G. M. Lott and partner, by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Mrs. Gage defeated Miss Margaret Belle, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Margaret Davis, St. Paul, defeated D. W. Broyles, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-1.

W. H. Brown and Robert Norton defeated G. M. Lott and partner, by default.

YALE VARSITY CREW PLEASES ITS COACH

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 17 (AP)—The Yale varsity eight was given a warm reception by the crew here on the Thames river this afternoon, rowing downstream with both wind and tide. Coach E. O. Leader refused to give out the time, but declared he was well pleased with the show.

The junior varsity and combination shells also had time trials over the two-mile course. J. H. Whitney '26, stroke of the junior varsity, was not in his place, but he is expected to return to the lineup.

The freshman crew did not row.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ..... 41 16 .719

Chicago ..... 32 26 .762

Philadelphia ..... 32 26 .756

Cleveland ..... 21 23 .534

Detroit ..... 29 30 .492

New York ..... 27 28 .491

St. Louis ..... 22 30 .475

Boston ..... 16 40 .286

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Chicago 3, Washington 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.

Washington at St. Louis.

New York at Chicago.

Philadelphia at Detroit.

SENATORS DROP TO SIXTH PLACE

CHICAGO, June 17—Washington dropped from fifth to sixth place in the American League by winning their hard-fought game to the Chicago White Sox here, yesterday, 3 to 2. The losers outfit the winners, 12 hits to 9, Goshen, and Rice accounting for the hits. Goshen had five hits in five times at bat. Johnson pitched his usual good game but the White Sox bunched hits in three times at bat, and Rice had a hit in the ninth on a squeeze play.

Despite the fact that Washington and Chicago are the leading base-stealing clubs of the league, a base-stealing game took place.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

H. H. Heller and W. A. Navarin, Kansas City, defeated R. E. Blanden and Raymond Bowen, 6-2, 6-2.

R. C. McDowell and M. L. Smith, Kansas City, defeated W. H. K. Knighton, W. H. Newcomer and F. W. H. Hause, 6-1, 6-1.

BOYD'S—Preliminary Round

Frank Portor, Kansas City, defeated V. Bowen, Omaha, Neb., 6-1, 6-2.

First Round

Philip Close, Kansas City, defeated C. D. Henry Jr., Kansas City, 6-4.

D. A. Redfield, Independence, Mo., defeated R. E. Robert, Kansas City, 6-3.

J. W. Whelihan, Kansas City, defeated Wilson Frost, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Win ..... Lost ..... P.C.

Milwaukee ..... 49 21 .825

Indianapolis ..... 33 22 .600

Kansas City ..... 33 25 .569

St. Paul ..... 25 22 .473

Minneapolis ..... 22 33 .400

Columbus ..... 11 45 .196

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Columns 16, Kansas City 7.

Toledo 2, Milwaukee 6.

CRIMSON HAS TIME TRIALS

RED TOP, Conn., June 17 (AP)—The Crimson varsity crew in training here June 26 had its first trial over the two-mile course this afternoon. The second varsity and the freshman shells also had time trials, the two shells having been reduced to give out the time.

## Harvard and Yale 1929 Will Not Meet

Six Eli Oarsmen on Probation—Crimson in Second Varsity Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17 (AP)—Violation of the honor system by six members of the Yale freshman crew has caused the abandonment of the freshman race as the curtain raiser of today's activities at the annual Yale-Harvard regatta at New London June 25.

Announcement of the calling off of the regular freshman race was made last night by the Yale Athletic Association here of the executive committee of the board of control of the association and numerous telephone conversations with Harvard athletic authorities.

The names of the men who were placed on probation and disqualified from athletic competition for the academic year 1928-29 were not made public.

It is understood that they were caught cribbing in examinations which took place in their quarters at Gales Ferry on the Thames River. The men involved admitted violating the honor system, the association's statement on the matter said.

The executive committee has recommended the award of numerals to those members of the freshman crew at the Ferry who were not involved in the action. Yale in communicating the facts of the situation to Harvard also communicated its "deep regrets and apologies."

One of the eight players left in the men's singles are residents of the Missouri Valley while two others are representing the Eastern section and one the South. Winners of the four matches today will enter the local tournaments.

In the upper bracket W. D. Brown

opposes C. J. Meyer and Berkeley Bell plays H. H. Hyde while in the lower half of the draw Bell, W. F. C. Smith Jr. encounters A. H. Chapin Jr. The match between Bell and Hyde is expected to be the feature of the men's singles. Hyde's greater tournament experience may give him a victory over the local junior.

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## Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

## Effect of Changing Values on English Domestic Architecture

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

London, May 23  
CHANGING conditions in the life and habits of a nation must reflect themselves sooner or later in domestic architecture, and it is because of the swift changes which the habits and outlook of the English people are undergoing that a new type of domestic architecture is shaping itself. I am not referring now to what may please the working-class house, or to the horrid shoddy little dwelling, fum, together with any rubbish, which are springing up and defacing the countryside. These are subjects upon which I have already written in these columns. I am thinking rather of the better class house; the kind of house, in fact, in the designing of which the bulk of the architectural profession depends for its livelihood. The changes are due primarily to two causes: a redistribution of wealth and a change in social values

## A New Gentry

This redistribution of wealth was, of course, in progress long before the war, but during and since that event it has accelerated, so that today the landed gentry who 60 years ago were still the backbone of England have passed out of existence, and with them the large comfortable houses with their roomy stone-floored kitchens—placed usually a long way from the dining room—with their many larders, butteries, dairies, with their uncomfortable servants' quarters, and their vast breakfasts. And for the same class of person a somewhat smaller house, planned with a sense of household economy and of comfort for the staff has arisen. But owners of these newer houses have not their roots in the land, and their money no longer comes from their land, but from some town enterprise. And this fundamental change is evident in some subtle way in the whole tenor of the establishment.

But the biggest change was yet to come. Hitherto the house regarded as the principal item upon which expenditure of income should be made, the education of the children and the setting aside of sums to settle them in life as they grew up—marriage for the girls, some career for the boys—coming next. Today that has completely changed, and expenditure on the home has been greatly curtailed in order that money may be available to satisfy a craving for continual movement, chiefly by motor but also abroad by boat and train, and for amusements of all kinds: theaters, cinemas, spectacular sporting events, dining in luxurious restaurants, night clubs, and dancing in public places. A complete revaluation has, in fact, taken place in the expenditure of income, to the detriment of the house.

## Entertaining Lessons

Causes and effect are often so inextricably bound up with each other, acting and reacting upon each other, as to make it well-nigh impossible to say what is cause and what effect. Thus the redistribution of wealth has had its effect in increasing the difficulty of obtaining and paying for an adequate domestic staff, so augmenting the tendency to dine out, and reducing the sizes of dining-rooms and the whole scale of entertaining. Sixty years ago there were no public restaurants as we understand them today. Chop houses and taverns served a very different fare and supplied a very different clientele from the modern restaurant. Yet 60 years ago, although the facilities for getting about were few and slow, there was much more entertaining, particularly in the form of dinner parties.

An interesting example of the comparatively small allotment of income which the house receives can be seen in London today. All over the better residential parts there were, and still are, mews. Thus one will find in a small area, Pembroke Road, Gardens, Square, Terrace, Crescent, and also Pembroke Mews. Here, those householders who had their carriages would keep them. The lower part of the mews consisted of coach house, stable and harness room, the upper part of a dwelling for the coachman and his family. Today, many of the mews are converted into dwellings for the same class as—perhaps, for the very children of—those who before lived in the large houses and had their coachman in the mews. The coach house, or part of it, is used to garage the ubiquitous and essential car, and the remainder of the premises is turned into an exiguous but by no means unpleasant residence with a sitting-room, small kitchen and larder and two or three bedrooms. Here there can be no attempt at entertaining or showing hospitality on a large scale.

## Labor-Saving Devices

It is the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants, together with the desire for time and money for movement and excitement, which has given such impetus to the labor-saving movement; a movement that has had a great effect upon architecture, and even upon the design of furniture. The aim of the labor-saving house is to eliminate all that is superfluous, but an attempt to determine what is superfluous presupposes some scale of values, for clearly it is difficult to find anything which is either absolutely superfluous or absolutely necessary. But the aim today seems to be to obtain the maximum physical comfort with the minimum physical labor.

It will be seen that such an ideal ignores the effect upon the intellect and character of objects of beauty whose presence about a house entitles labor. Put in a cruder form the householder today would rather have time and money to visit the picture house than he would spend the time in his own home and the other in making his home sufficiently beautiful and interesting to attract him to stay in it. No sooner is a beautiful thing made than its upkeep entails labor, and those whose daily task it was to dust chintz or to polish furniture and silver, were in their particular way as necessary to

the maintenance of beauty as the creative artist and craftsman.

No one resents the time spent by a subordinate in cleaning and oiling machinery, for it is realized that without these humble attentions the machine would soon become inefficient and ultimately derelict. Few resent the hundreds of thousands of pounds spent annually in maintaining our ancient and beautiful buildings in a tolerable state of repair. Yet the employment of domestic servants upon the upkeep of beautiful things about a house and even of the house itself is often resented.

Domestic architecture suffers today through the passing away of the rich, cultured and leisured patron. True, attempts are being made to demonstrate that great art is in no wise dependent upon either size or cost, but this argument will not bear close examination. Perfect though a sonnet may be, there is not the sustained effort, the breadth of vision, the depth of thought that goes to make a great epic, and so the sonata, the wood-cut and the cottage, perfect though each may be within its limitations, can never compare in great artistic achievements with the symphony, the noteworthy oil painting, or the great house.

Fine attempts are being made to meet the needs and changes of today, and many a modern house with its leanness, its clean-run lines, its repose and balance, is a fit descendant of the great strain of English domestic architecture, but no one can fail to notice the changes: elimination of the superfluous, an absence of moldings, a diminution of the feeding and entertainment departments and their services, a great development of the white tile bathroom, which has come from the bathroom where it originated, into the kitchen and scullery. It is possible that in a few years a reaction may set in, and with it a desire for leisure and interest in the home may revive. If this does come about, the change will, then as now, undoubtedly be reflected in the contemporary domestic architecture.

## Charles Bulfinch

Charles Bulfinch, Architect and Citizen, by Charles A. Place. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$15.

The story of the life and work of Charles Bulfinch is filled with details of service and activity. As architect alone he would have contributed more than a substantial share. As architect and citizen, one marvels at his energies. The story of his life and work reads romantically in its connection with the growth of Boston, a century ago. The transitions from town to city were accompanied by a tremendous expansion and Bulfinch made many of the plans for the new buildings. He concerned himself with civic betterment by acting on committees in official functions as well. He participated as Selectman in all the important enterprises that expanded the land areas and made possible the future growth of Boston.

Mr. Place has gathered many loose ends together in this book and shown the difficulties that were encountered and surmounted. He describes the controversies and transactions, as well as the building and development of new parts of the town. Lovers of old Boston will find a wealth of valuable information in this volume, in addition to many practical details in matters of costs, contracts, etc. The author has described the many famous buildings that were planned and designed by Bulfinch, and one has an opportunity to learn the true character of the early American architect.

In his hands the designs, although inspired by European sources, took on the simplicity and austerity that were symbolic of the life here at the time. Fay House, Cambridge; Faneuil Hall, the Massachusetts State Capitol, University Hall, Cambridge, and numerous of the fine old residences on Beacon Hill, added to several churches show an enormous achievement to the credit of this famous architect whose substantial contribution is well worth the esteem given it in this volume by Mr. Place. The numerous illustrations add considerable interest to the book.

## Photoplay Notes

Charles Paddock, who holds many world's records at sprint distances, will make his debut as a featured player with Bebe Daniels in "The College Flirt," a comedy drama centering around college life, which is about to start, under the direction of Clarence Badger.

Sometimes the life of a screen player is not so trying. Raymond Griffith collected a number of them and has taken them to sea on a yacht. Before they come ashore again Griffith expects to have his new comedy, "You'd Be Surprised," ready to be photographed.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has purchased four stories by Peter B. Kyne for filming: "Little Casino," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "The Desert Odyssey," and "Big Tim Meagher."

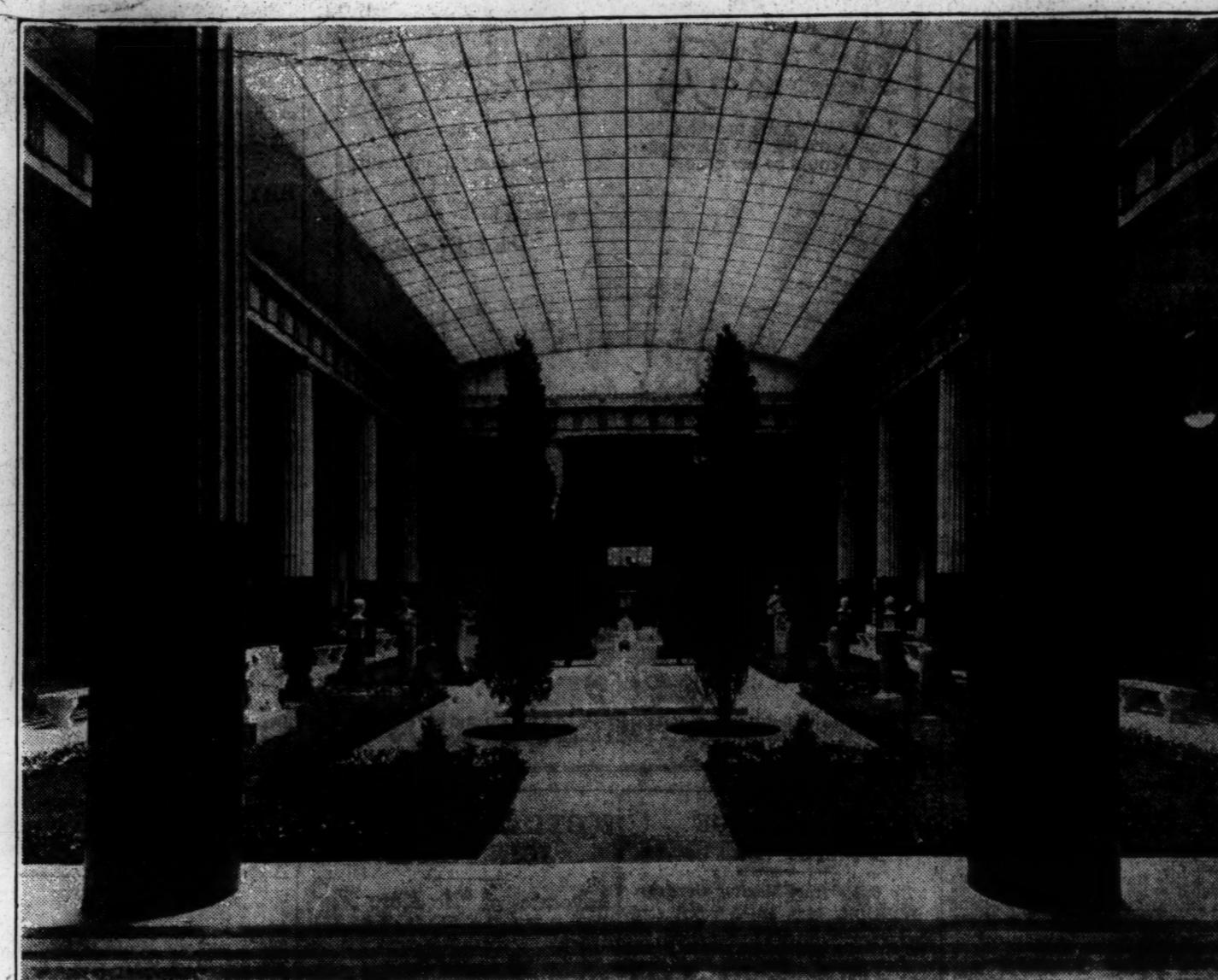
Douglas MacLean is about to start production on his new comedy, temporarily titled "Ladies First." The plot is based on an original story and has been worked out during the past several weeks by a staff of writers. William Beaudine is to direct it.

Francisco Vidor and Ricardo Cortez have been cast in the leading roles in "Captain Samara," a story of "gentlemen adventurers of the sea," which will be his first picture under his new Paramount contract.

Alette Marchal, the French screen player, who was "discovered" in "Madame Sans Gene," Gloria Swanson's Paris-made picture, has been selected to play the chief feminine role opposite Jack Holt in Zane Grey's story, "Ferlorn River," which Paramount is to make with John Waters directing. Miss Marchal is at present playing a featured role in "Marshall Neilan's production, "Diplomacy."

the maintenance of beauty as the creative artist and craftsman.

No one resents the time spent by a subordinate in cleaning and oiling machinery, for it is realized that without these humble attentions the machine would soon become inefficient and ultimately derelict. Few



Court of the New Roman Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

## Chicago Art Notes

Chicago, June 14

Special from Monitor Bureau

AT THE Art Institute interest centers on the annual exhibition of work of this great school of more than 200 students attending classes days, nights and Saturdays. Contrary to the rules of academic routine, the varied collection of paintings, drawings, sculpture and applied arts has a new aspect. True, the fine old fundamental exercises are there. But every wall illustrates adventure and initiative in composition, color contrasts and a confidence on the part of the student that he is pursuing the changing vistas of the present toward a revealing future. There is decision and vigor, hopeful of what is to come.

## Traditions Endure

The small sculpture inventions escape repetitions of the classics for more original points of view. The applied arts, and the arts of the book in particular, are on the margin and possibly within the class of professional work. Throughout the galleries the viewer is conscious of an awakening to artistic balance and the intervention of latter day ideas which, having a zest of their own, are not out of harmony with the old. The erratic so-called "new art" of realism has not disturbed the tradition.

All this may not interest the reader for news, but it is vastly interesting to the artists and the many who follow school work. Chicago is rich in excellent schools for design, illustration and the arts for commerce, as well as the academic course with its cultural studies. The school of the Art Institute, leading in the latter, has always to combat the inertia of the conservative scholar who fails to realize the need of energy to keep abreast of the times and to make use of the new point of view. Under Raymond P. Ensign, dean, the forward-looking methods have been in the lead, and while there is nothing spectacular in the nine galleries, including the excellent Arts Students' League annual exhibit, there is a revelation of the zest of a spontaneous practice of a trained technique in order to express a message within the scope of the fine arts.

In this same print world is the stirring news that some eight of the Paris set by Charles Meryon which were to be sold to create the John H. Wren Memorial Fund for the print rooms of the Art Institute, have been taken by a well-known private collector near Chicago who is making his own portfolio. The John H. Wren Memorial Fund is to reach \$25,000, dedicated to the use of the print rooms for purchases of prints needed to complete sets or new work desirable. The bequest consisted of the Meryon and other prints. At the Art Institute owned Meryon, it was liberty to sell those left by Mr. Wren. The eight realized \$7350, while there remain five valuable subjects whose duplicates are owned by the collector.

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## St. Louis Art Notes

ST. LOUIS, June 10 (Special Correspondence) — The summer exhibition of the Artists' Guild is a worthwhile show whose major portion comprises paintings and prints varied by small sculptures. De-

## RESTAURANTS

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PORTLAND, ORE.

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BROADWAY  
AND  
WYOMING

Knickerbocker  
The Oyster Loaf

EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT  
46 Broadway Oposite Hotel Benson

served comment should go to a number. Oscar Beringhause's "Conversation" is one, an Indian on horseback converses with a woman enveloped in native shawl and white moonlight, standing under adobe walls—the whole flooded in a lurid blue-green light. C. K. Gleeson shows an interesting piece of work in a lively Mexican street—market, a mass of color, umbrellas, donkeys, people placed against the sun-bleached church wall. T. Kajiwara has a girl in Chinese jacket holding a blue—she is the flesh well painted. Frank Nudesser has delightful color, "Winter in the Ozarks"—the straggling group of houses at the base of the mountains, etherealized by snow and mist. Florence Ver Steeg does some well-conceived flower studies. Extremely enticing is the one of a single handful in a purple bowl. C. G. Waldeck shows a good sunlit tree decoration; Eloise Wells shows children; Florence Everett, a harmonious woods interior; Gisela Loeffler, a design in gouache, a "Frog Prince"; Agnes Lodwick is represented by a design in a purple jar.

It is fortunate, too, in having the interest of a group of prominent and generous women, the Advisory Council of the School, who among other benefits, have helped to make available funds for prizes and scholarships.

"It is fortunate, too, in having the interest of a group of prominent and generous women, the Advisory Council of the School, who among other benefits, have helped to make available funds for prizes and scholarships."

The feature of the closing program consisted of competition for large male voice choir and gold medals in the instrumental class of last year's festival. In the first event the honors went to the Vancouver Men's Musical Club and second place was won by the Vancouver Welsh Choir. The instrumental solo championship gold medal, donated by the Hudson's Bay Company, was awarded to Eddie Crittenden, violinist, for what was declared to be the most artistic contribution to the festival. Eileen Robertson, pianist, took second place.

Yet neither she nor Miss Lambert entered in the purely Spanish aspect of the work. Miss Robertson might have been interpreting Tchaikovsky's "Vitalia," a Sonata in D major by Liszt (arranged by Respighi), and some virtuoso pieces were component parts of her well-made program, but its outstanding feature was the quiet, very original and poetic solo by Vaughan Williams named "The Lark Ascending." Here the rhapsodic arpeggios and trills slip naturally into the composer's scheme, registering a poet's impressions in terms of music. There are few modern solos which combine more happily an independent musical value with legitimate virtuoso work. Ruth Breton played it with a certainty of technique and with a genuine feeling for beauty that placed her

## British Columbia Musical Festival

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10 (Special Correspondence) — The fourth annual British Columbia musical competition festival, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, was brought to a close here recently at a gathering attended by more than 7000 music lovers. John Oliver, Premier of the Province, acted as chairman and presented the prizes.

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definitely among artists to be heard again.

Another interesting, lovely and little-known work was brought forward by William Primrose at the Westminster Concerto Society's concert in Queen's Hall. This was a concerto in B flat No. 1 by Mozart. Though not so large a work as the later concertos, it is pure Mozart, and the slow movement is quite enchanting.

Orloff and Rosenthal

Among recent pianoforte recitals those by Orloff and Rosenthal took prominent places. Orloff is at the threshold of what promises to be a notable career: Rosenthal has long occupied a position in the front rank of executants. Orloff comes new to his work and keeps wonderfully fresh; Rosenthal has grown so accustomed to interpreting his programs on lines long settled that one suspects the music interests him less than it did. His performance of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, certainly induced this impression, and the same can be said of the opening movements of Chopin's Sonata in B minor, though with the slow movement a spring of impulse seemed suddenly released. "Ah, now he is really playing," one said to oneself.

Orloff devoted his recital entirely to Chopin. A selection of the shorter works, including some of the preludes, the Ballade in A flat, the Scherzo in C sharp minor, the Barcarolle and four Etudes, preceded and followed the Sonata in B flat minor which was in every sense the center of gravity in the program. The young Russian played with a detached intensity that lifted the Sonata beyond the personal into something symbolic. It was as if he related the drama of a race. Each movement came as an inevitable sequel to the last, and the famous March gained strangely in power by his deliberate suppression of its historical aspects. Drained of color, the tone was cold, the rhythm as monotonously impressive as the plains of Russia. Not all the other works on his program was equally successful. But whatever Orloff plays, he has certain constant qualities that stand both himself and his audience in good stead: his tone, beautiful through all gradations, produces in cantabile an illusion of perfect sostentu;

M. M. S.

## New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, June 15—"The Phantom Ship," an adaptation from the German of Rudolph Lothar and Oscar Reitter by Owen Davis, will be tried out in Asbury Park, N. J., the week of June 21. Ruth Gordon will play the leading rôle.

Frank Craven will play the leading rôle in "Going Home," the George Barr McCutcheon comedy which A. L. Erlanger produces for a tryout engagement at Werba's Brooklyn Theater next Monday.

## Happier feet more enjoyable golf



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OLANTHE

## THE HOME FORUM

## An Unnecessary Defense of Novels

"OF COURSE," said the Very Young Man, "I suppose that you never read any fiction whatever."

"And why should you suppose that?" I inquired. "Why, particularly, should you say 'of course'?"

"Well, in the first place," said he, "it's hard to see how you can have much time for it—that is, if you do yourself all the reading in literature and sociology and poetry that you have just been musing upon me. But my main reason is that you seem to think all reading ought to improve the reader somehow. But fiction doesn't ever improve anyone. It doesn't even try to, when it's really good fiction. It just entertains people."

"So you think, do you, that entertainment and improvement always come in separate packages, so to speak? You wouldn't care to consider the possibility that in their higher ranges they are pretty much the same thing?"

"If there is any such possibility," the Very Young Man replied, "I should certainly be very glad to consider it. But the courses I have taken in literature have given me, I must say, very little chance for such considerations. All my teachers have been determined to do me good in one way or another—either to enlarge my horizons" or "to give right standards of judgment" else to "form my taste." Not one of them, so far as I can remember, ever said a word to me about reading books for fun; and I always came to the conclusion, after listening to their lectures for a while, that they didn't get much fun out of books themselves. Why, I took a course once in the history of the English novel, and about all we did was to memorize dates and plots and the names of characters. It was one of the most highly improving courses I ever took. And I got about the least fun out of it. It has got so now that I dislike to hear a college professor even mention the name of a writer I really enjoy, because if he is a novelist, because I am afraid he is going to say something that will take all the joy out of him for me."

"Certainly," I said, "that is an unfortunate experience. I wonder if it is at all representative. . . . But would you mind mentioning to me the name of a novelist you really do enjoy if he is a novelist? I am afraid he is in any way improving."

"Well, take Joseph Conrad for an example. He is about the best I know. I can read him for a week at a stretch. I've read nearly every novel he wrote, and one of them I've read three times. Well, yesterday I heard a professor of English literature just mention Conrad's name, and I want to tell you that I simply shivered. But, fortunately, he didn't say much of anything about him. Of course, I don't think he had much to say. You wouldn't quite expect a man who never wrote anything but novels; a man, too, who was a sailor until he was thirty-six. But he is

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had gone on to tell us that we ought to read Conrad because he was the greatest this and the greatest that, and that he would do us good somehow, why I think I should have got up and left the room."

"Yes, I suppose you would. And I'm not sure that Conrad himself wouldn't have done the same thing if he had been there to hear the trade. For, as you say, he was nothing but a novelist, and he had been a sailor until he was thirty-six, so that what we may call the professional point of view in literary matters was always strange to him and more than a little repellent. It doesn't seem likely that he ever tried to impress people at all. He tried to do these two things only, so far as I can make out: to tell the truth and to make people happy."

"What do you mean by saying that he tried to tell the truth? Because it has an ominous sound, just a little like things I have heard in the classroom."

"Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't mean to bring up any unpleasant recollections. But all I mean is that he tried to make people see as exactly as fully as possible what he had seen to feel what he had felt, to think what he thought. Not that he insisted upon their agreeing with him, or of course he was an artist, and not a preacher; but he did want them to understand him. In short, he tried to give a true account of himself and of his experience, and of his reactions to that experience. That is, he tried to tell the whole truth, with all its shading—a hard job."

"Well, if that's all, it isn't so bad. But tell me what you meant by his trying to make people happy. I've heard certain speakers say that, and what they meant was that they wanted to improve people."

"But suppose they did. If you keep coming back to that word 'improve' you will soon drive me into a corner and I shall have to admit that when you really make people happier you also improve them a good deal, and in a very important way. Sometimes I think it's the most important part of all. But you remember what Robert Louis Stevenson said about this: 'One man only am I in duty bound to make good, and that man is myself. My duty to others is simply to make them happy.' Or words to that effect. Now I think Conrad had that fundamental bit of wisdom. Most real artists have it. He tried to make people happy, but in so doing he could not help making them a little better. Why, I suppose that even you would admit that your long acquaintance with his writing has made you just a little more observant of the world's beauty and of human nature, a little broader and more tolerant in your judgments of others, a little less sure of your own necessary rightness, a little gentler, a little kinder."

"She was the first of the Scattergoods. Men, women and children, others presently appeared. Then came the Taverners, then the Carries and the Waites. All were dressed without any pomp and in one color, but most neatly. All said "thee" and "friend" and "John" and "Jean" and "Christians"; all had redoubled and gentleness; all were glad that the journeymen who had reviled them as any other—George Gissing, in "Books and the Quiet Life."

no memories of romance? Suppose me town-pent, the name might bring with it some pleasantness of rustic odour; but of what poor significance that, if the country were to me mere grass and corn and vegetables, as to the man who has never read or wished to read. The poet is indeed . . . above the world of sense, trodden by hidebound humanity, he builds that world of his own whereto is summoned the unfettered. . . . Why does it delight me to see the bat sitting at dusk before my window, or to hear the hoot of the owl when all the ways are dark? I might regard the bat with disgust, and the owl either with vague admiration or not at all. But they have their place in the poet's world, and my mind above the idle present.

I once passed a night in a little market-town where I . . . went to bed early. . . . I was presently awakened by I knew not what; in the darkness there sounded a sort of music and . . . I was aware of the soft chiming of church bells. Why, what hour could it be? I struck a light and looked at my watch. Midnight. Then a glow came over me. "We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Swallow!" Never till then had I heard them. And the town in which I slept was Evesham, but a few miles from Stratford-on-Avon. What if those midnight bells had been to me as any other, and I had reviled them as any other?" George Gissing, in "Books and the Quiet Life."

## A Sabbath by the Way

The Sabbath morn dawned bright. A mist went up from the stream. The whip-poor-will was silent, but now began the thrush, the mocker, the redbird, the robin and the wren. Breakfast was so sweet, with the dogwood around and the log meeting-house dreaming in the sun. Early enough—toward ten by the minister's big silver watch—appeared a woman, a slight, . . . person in a plain gray gown and gray close-fitting bonnet. She crossed the stream upon a log fixed well above the water and smoothed for walking, but without a handrail. When she saw the wagon she stopped for a moment, shading her eyes with her hand, then came on to the meetinghouse, the little green, and the Selkirks.

She was the first of the Scattergoods. Men, women and children, others presently appeared. Then came the Taverners, then the Carries and the Waites. All were dressed without any pomp and in one color, but most neatly. All said "thee" and "friend" and "John" and "Jean" and "Christians"; all had redoubled and gentleness; all were glad that the journeymen who had reviled them as any other—George Gissing, in "Books and the Quiet Life."

"I certainly have found that some of that is true," said the Very Young Man. "Time and again I find myself looking at people the way Conrad does, or the way his Marlow looked at Lord Jim. He helps me to see into people, and to understand why they do or say this and that. Before I read him I used to think everybody who disagreed with me or with my set was either foolish or unfortunate. Well, now it's different. Sometimes I almost think they are as nearly right as I am, and also that in their places I would think and act the way they do. It's that's tolerance, I'm getting it; and it comes from Conrad."

"It seems to me a fair working definition of tolerance, and even of charity. But to continue: If Conrad, that mere novelist and entertainer, has made you more tolerant at twenty than you were at eighteen, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that in one rather important respect he has done you good. Of course I want to suggest the possibility just as gently as I can, so as not to alarm you, but—well, what do you think?"

"I think you have made your point. It seems, now, that I think it over, that maybe you have read a little fiction after all."

"Yes, I admit the soft impeachment. The fact is that I read all the novels I can possibly find time for. What sensible man isn't? And besides, I could tell you tales that might surprise you. One of the most learned professors of literature in this country or in the world is his fiction brought to him from the bookshop in a wheel-barrow, and when he is through with it he has it sent to the university library by the same vehicle."

"Does he read fiction that way because he finds it improving or because he just enjoys it?"

"I suspect that he does it because it's fun."

"And do you read novels, too, in that way, just for the fun of it?"

"Why not? I read novels, no end of them, because I have a considerable fondness for the world in which I find myself and for the people in it. I can't get too much of this world and these people. Well, fiction brings me in touch with hundreds of men and women and hundreds of experiences that I could never know without it. Fiction shows me the range and variety of human nature as my own unaided observation could never do. It helps me, as you say, to see into people. It is a vast vicarious social experience, this reading of novels. But I mustn't say more along that line. The real reason for it all is that I enjoy it. Do I make myself clear?"

"Quite clear," said the Very Young Man.

## More Than Grass

On my breakfast table there is a pot of honey. Not the manufactured stuff sold under that name in shops, but honey of the hive brought to me by a neighboring cottage whose bees often hum in my garden. It gives, I confess, more pleasure to my eye than to my palate; but I like to taste of it, because it is honey. . . . What were honey to me if I knew nothing of Hyacinth and Hybla?—If my mind had no store of poetry,

## To a Sapphire Vase

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Oh, how did you capture that bit of sky  
So wondrously tinged with blue?  
A fairy bubble to crystal chained  
And tipped with a frosty dew.  
It grew quite tall in its stem-like  
grace  
As a fairy bubble grows.  
And made of its sapphire loveliness  
A home for a pale pink rose.

A. Lewis Colwell.

## Some Rooms in the House

The very rooms, quiet, cool, uncluttered, had a memorable charm which no mere catalogue of their contents could ever suggest. Not the charm of cleanliness, for this had been rejected. Just as the family itself was not eccentric, so there was not an artless quaint corner in their house. Yet individuality triumphed over even over the black walnut which at this period had formidably superseded mahogany. The family assembly room may have lacked actual beauty, but it had comfort and dignity; it expressed the same, reasonable, truly liberal temperament. And only an irreconcilable aesthete could have called the "spare chamber" an ugly room, in spite of the high-peaked bedstead, and the towering bureau with ponderous marble slabs, and clumsily superfluous black walnut tassels; it was not ugly because its appointments were so exquisitely considered, its tone so unmistakable; and because bluebirds perched perpetually upon its pink-and-lilac flowered wallpaper in such deliciously paradisaical fashion. And through the windows on summer evenings you heard the frogs sing merrily from the river, and honey-suckle poured heavy fragrance all night long.

From the juvenile point of view, however, the consummately desirable spot in the house was a tiny room, almost a closet, which jutted out from that bright, orderly attic with which one associates a slightly dusty scent of drying sage and mullein. Here a looker-on upon the scene might have thought that at this height seemed dimly enchanting; and one spent hours searching for the nameless secret pearl of books that was bound to lie hidden among discarded schoolbooks, a generation old, little volumes of rhymed sentiments, with gaily garlanded covers, magazines of the Godey's Lady's Book variety, with brilliant prints of ladies in ample azure skirts and flowing crimson mantles, with bright cheeks, triangular foreheads, and black curly hair.

There was a more interesting retreat than this, it was that combination of office, studio, and workshop in the unused building across the road, where a much loved member of the family . . . . . practised law, discharged the not too exacting duties of a town office or so, and assembled the ingenious tools of an unrememberable number of crafts. Here one found a library and documents; blueprints and pencils, rulers and compasses, all the paraphernalia of draughtsmanship; tripod cameras, and the dark agencies of photograph development; palms, brushes, and canvases; tools for carving and carpentry, . . . . . musical instruments of all kinds. And one would also come upon a book of logarithms, a sextant, and binoculars; for this lover of wood and river was moved by an even deeper love for sea and ships, for sea-lions and sailors. His keen far vision could fully test itself only on vast stretches of ocean; his body adapted itself most naturally to the motions of a ship in a storm. . . . .

They sat in the meetinghouse, the Selkirks and Stephen Trabue, the men with the men, the women with the women. Great quiet fell. The walls of the building were of round logs; the chicks between filled with mortar; above the beams rose a cavernous, shingled roof; the floor was wood, smoothed as it might be, the benches rude, without backs. The two heavy doors and the small windows stood open to the sunshine. It pored in, bestowing upon the interior gold bars and gold disks and gold dust. But the Quakers seemed to sit in silver—or maybe gold within and silver without. A plain silver and resplendent. The forest pressed around, the forest fragrance entered with the song of birds and the ripple of the stream. But the Quakers sat without sound or movement, not preaching nor praying nor singing. The older Selkirks and Trabue doubtless knew of that; they sat as quietly as their hosts. But Tam and his wife had not understood. They waited for the infinite, when he did not appear and did not appear . . . . . no one came to tell about it; no older rose and took the situation in hand. Time went on. Nothing but quiet. Tam, for all the Thistlebrae training, fidgeted, drawing at last his father's attention, who bent to him and whispered, "This is their way. Sit still, and pray and sing within."

They win no vanities with years; They, too, dispense with easy days; But identities maintain; remain the peers Of their own age in rugged ways.

Unconquered, vital, persevering traits Spurred to a tested aspect of tenacious power.— True pioneers, like cliff-set cypress, must, as these, Strive for ascendancy to their fullest hour.

Martha Webster Merrishew.

Lyrics of Pushkin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Strong cypresses, you illustrate the pioneering life,  
Upon an untamed bleak frontier,  
Of some adventurous husband and his wife.—  
How they selected and possessed a homestead. Here

Your persistent roots hold to a granite base;  
With courage you face out the odds;

All pioneers are as intrepid—for their race  
They grip beneath soft surface-sods;

They win no vanities with years;

They, too, dispense with easy days;

But identities maintain; remain the peers

Of their own age in rugged ways.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Nickol Meets Master Shakespeare

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

"WHAT do ye lack? What do ye lack?" bawled the apprentices to the buyers at the street stalls along Cheapside; and the showman, opening the curtain of his little marionette theater, cried, "Stay, gentles all, and see our show!"

"Oh, I must view the puppets," exclaimed Nicholas, joining the crowd around the peep show.

"And I the shops," said Roger, so impressed with the apprenticeship bond he had just signed that he must linger near his morrow's place of business.

Nicholas watched Punch and Judy, laughing with the crowd. A puppet, "a traveling player, on stage, even held him beyond all else. What a wonderful first day he and Roger were having in London! Their Warwickshire village seemed far away. Surely this splendid city he would find fortune, even as Roger.

"Clubs! Clubs!" was the shout passed along the street, and Nicholas was swept into a fight, against whom and for what cause he knew not. In the midst of the thrashing and shouting, Roger pressed into his hand a staff.

"Strike for the cause of apprentices!"

"But I be none," laughed Nicholas, whacking about to keep from being hit. Then, above the confusion, the bells of London and Westminster began to ring. The Lord Mayor's guards came riding along to clear the way. Of a sudden the fight was over; boys picked themselves out of the mud. Boys leaning out of overhanging upper windows hurled fireworks into the street. The showman hurriedly packed his striped puppet stage and turned away.

"Didst hear, Nicholas?" shouted Roger. "Queen Bess is to pass by in her coach." The boys nudged along to a vantage place. "See! Here they come!"

## Queen Bess

A blaze of color advanced toward them. Elizabeth's yeomen of the guard in their long-skirted coats, white ruffs, and flat broad hats, passed first, pikes a gleam. Next clattered by mounted horsemen. Beyond, Nicholas caught sight of the decorated royal coach with two others, and almost surrounded by dazzling courtiers on resounding steeds. As it rolled toward him the boy stood in within, only to be entranced from view by velvet hangings.

So absorbed was the country lad by the brave show that he noticed not that all women folk around were courtseying low and men folk doffing their hats. Suddenly his cap was snatched from his head and pressed into his hands.

"Of a truth, Ben, 'A lion am I in a most dreadful thing,'" spoke a low voice full of amusement. "Salute thy Queen, lad, or be ta'en for a Spanish spy and crammed into the Tower as hero of thine own tragedy."

Nicholas saluted in confusion, and the Queen passed by.

"Clubs! Clubs!" was cried again, and the whacking of quarter staves split the crackling of fireworks, the shouts of shop vendors, and the booming of the great bell of Bow.

But Nicholas pushed after the two strangers, one, a big heavy fellow with rough hands, the other, of the unforgettable voice, slighter in build and graceful in bearing.

"Who be they? I must know!" the boy exclaimed. A serious-faced man in broad hat and flat collar turned upon him.

"Be not led astray, my boy. Avoid yester strangers. Both the bricklayer and his companion be actors—the lesser on 'Will Shakespeare. Shamefully worldly their entertainment and the playhouses where they tread the boards."

Nicholas thanked the Puritan and stood gazing until the two strangers had disappeared. The bells ceased. The thrashing of staves lessened and stopped.

## The Puppet Show

"Stay, gentles all, and see our show," cried the puppet master, wheeling out his little striped theater and opening the curtain. The crowd gathered around him. Shopkeepers were picking up their overturned staves, hustling their apprentices. Nicholas sought out Roger, who was aiding two friendly lads.

"I have seen Master Will of Stratford," he said eagerly. "And I cannot forget. Somewhat I must find to do where he treads the boards."

"But they say his playhouse be across on Bankside, without the walls," Roger objected. "One goeth over London Bridge or hirseth a sherry for rowing upstream. I shall never see them so far."

"Nevertheless, there lieth my fortune; that much I know," Nicholas replied, and added shyly, "Thou'lt come over mayhap some day to see thy friend Nickol himself treading the boards as a player. Who knows?"

"What do ye lack? What do ye lack?" began again up and down Cheapside. But Nicholas said fare-well. Roger stopped for his bundle at the inn where the two had stayed the night, and was soon running across the ancient bridge lined with little shops on his way to the Globe Playhouse.

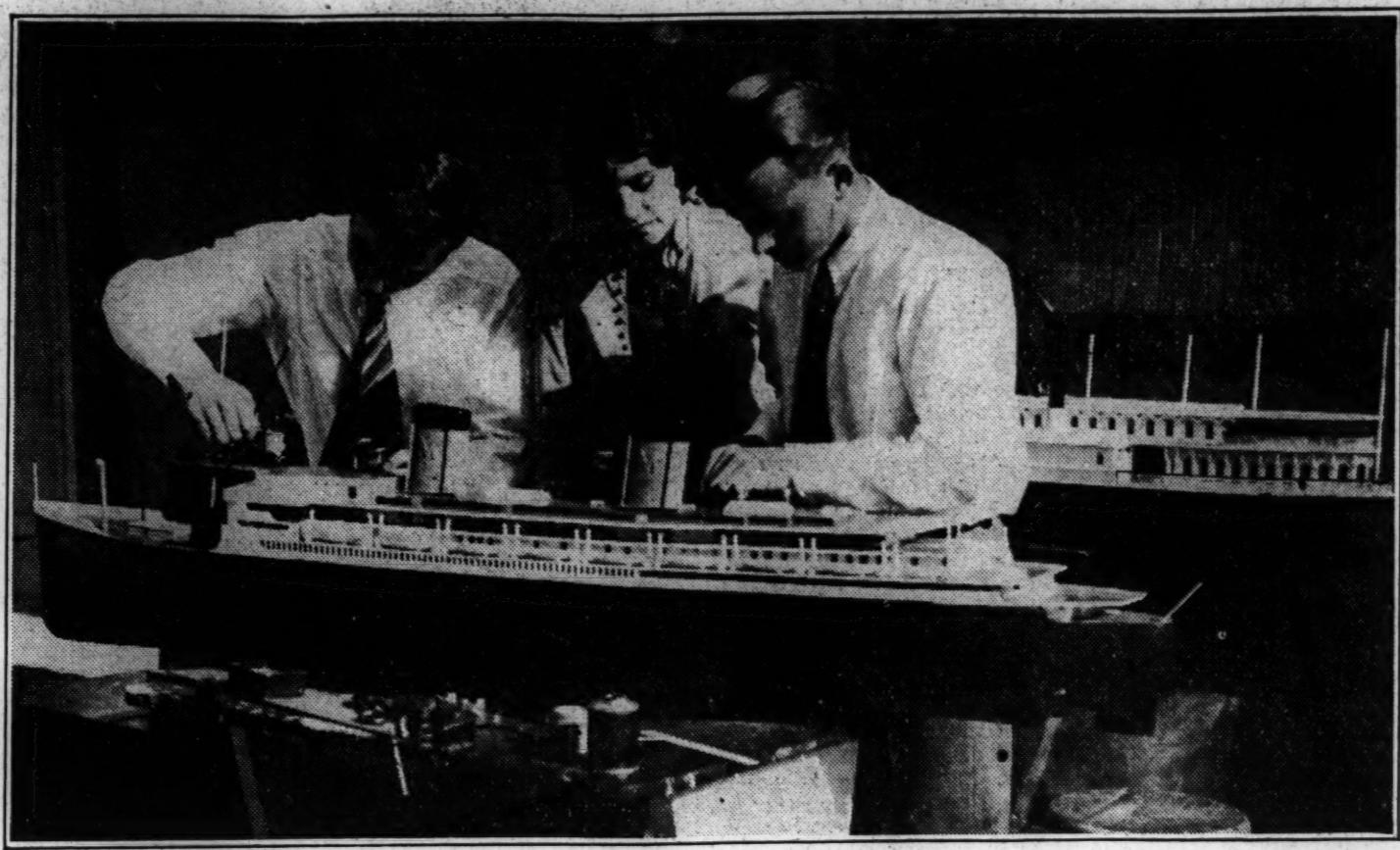
Plucking his path along the muddy streets of the little town of Southwark, the boy passed the Hope and came to the Globe. As he looked up at the high octagonal structure, he was content at the step he had taken. Surely he would find work hereabouts.

Entering the narrow door, he stood in the pit, unpaved and open to the twilight sky, and gazed around wond'ringly at the triple tiered balcony. The place, except for a boy gathering rubbish, and two men perched on the edge of the huge stage that jutted out into the pit, was empty. Nicholas approached the men and jested of his cap.

"If you please, sir," he began. "I seek work here. Be there need of an actor? I have played in village faires at home. Or I would work at aught, like yonder lad."

One of the men glanced at him

## A Model and Its Makers



© P. &amp; A. Photo

Several Years Ago, Rescoe and Wallace Good, of Pasadena, Calif., Enjoyed Building Toy Boats to Float in the Gutters of the Streets When It Rained. Now Their Work is So Clever That They Do a Large Business Yearly, Making Models of Steamers, for Which They Are Paid \$5000 Per Ship. These Two Boys, One in High School and the Other Just Graduated, Are Not Yet 21 Years of Age. The Ship Shown in the Picture is a Replica of the Malolo, Now Being Built by a San Francisco Steamship Company of San Francisco for Service to Honolulu.

## A Successful Four-H Club

Eugene, Ore.

Special Correspondence

THE SCENE that Roger stood awestruck, forgetting it was only his old friend Nicholas Dale. "See?" he said. "I know that and more. Such lines, Roger! Be they not unsurpassed? But here is a part from 'Midsummer Night's—this will make thee merry." Of a sudden he was doing Bottom as Pyramus, with a most comic air.

A soft chuckle from the empty pit arrested them. Nicholas gave one look and would have fled.

"Nay, hold, lad! 'Twas well enow." Master Shakespeare came forward. "Thy voice is still light. Canst do women's parts, Nickol? Dost know the words of Nerissa in 'The Merchant'?"

"Yea, sir, I think me every word. I know 'The Merchant' best of all the plays I have seen."

"'Gain, then, thou art engaged. The boy who played Portia this day left me, so Philip Mercer is shifted to his place. Thou shalt do his Nerissa. Ho, Ben!" he called, and the great bricklayer-actor, Ben Jonson, strode into view. "Ben, these be a Warwickshire lad and his friend, Nickol, here, by afternoon is become an actor. Think ye not that the occasion merits a portion of venison pie and an hour or two at the Mermaid?"

"Then mayhap," he added, turning to Roger, "thou wilt be pleased with the best of gull's seats on the corner of the stage, while thy young friend here for a time goeth over his lines with me."

"Yea, sir, I think me every word. I know 'The Merchant' best of all the plays I have seen."

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Salvaging Committee in the High School

**S**ALVAGING of the human material which is brought to the modern educational grimstil is of primary importance. One of the most deplorable wastes in the high-school grades is the dropping out of the boys and girls during the first or second year. From lack of any compelling interest in their work and with insufficient preparation to enable them to advance, these boys and girls drift aimlessly from job to job in the blind alleys of occupations and help to swell the ranks of unskilled labor. In a large measure this is due to the non-adjustment of the pupil to his course of study. There are several pertinent causes for this condition, especially in our city schools. Principally these is the ignorance of the intent of the courses of study on the part of the parents and their consequent indifference to the importance of putting the boy or girl into that course for which his aptitudes most fit him; the second cause is the emphasis put upon the program rather than the individual pupil by principals and submasters, due in part to crowded conditions or pride in the smooth running of the machine. The third reason is the lack of an adequate advisory system by which parents and pupils may be made acquainted with the nature of the courses and, through co-operative consultation and proper understanding of the child's fitness, guide him into the right studies.

In a certain city an attempt has been made to obviate these difficulties. An advisory committee was formed, one of the duties of which was to meet and confer with each incoming pupil, and if possible his parents, both in the spring and in the fall when the course cards had to be made out in order to fit into the program. The committee was divided up into other subcommittees which included in their personnel all of the progressive and socialized members of the faculty, those who had a human perspective broad enough to enable them to understand the vital issues of the work they were to undertake in their relations to the boy or girl's environment and to their natural bent. The members of the committee were drawn from all departments of the high school: commercial, college preparatory, and general.

## Committee Work

The work of the committee consisted in interviewing the students either in the dormitory at the school, tactfully arousing them to the importance of the choice of courses to be taken, and finding out important data regarding the children, and then conferring with the boys and girls individually. The incoming class of the year was of some 400, and the task was a prodigious one. The problem that confronted the committee was not one wholly of parents and children; they had also to avoid in any way antagonizing the more conservative elements in the public and the school board, and refrain from adding to the problems of the principal in his annual struggle to find a place for all in the complicated machine. Incompatibility between teacher and pupil was admitted as a factor, but to readjust this difficulty might prove a dangerous innovation in pedagogical tradition. Another problem to be faced was the laisser faire parent, who, busy in this world's affairs, was troubled that what had been good enough for her and her older children was now suddenly considered inadequate for the younger.

Unhindered by these rocks in their pathway, the committee began their work. Boys and girls in the upper classes were permitted to choose their advisers among the faculty instead of being assigned to certain teachers as had hitherto been the custom. Each pupil, sent in three choices and was assigned to that one whose quota had not been filled. Each year they were permitted this selection of the one who was to be their friend and counselor.

Afternoon after afternoon and during spare periods in the school sessions the committee worked in constant co-operation with the principal and sub-masters, getting at the preferences and aptitudes of the many applicants, this work being done in part prior to the summer vacation and also in the first few days of the fall session.

## Testing of the Plan

At the beginning of the next year began the testing of the efficacy of their needs. A special committee of five was chosen to carry into effect the most vital part of their work, that of readjustment. The faculty were asked to cooperate by sending in reports of misfits or failures among the pupils at the end of the first 10 weeks. The pupils were informed by the chairmen of the committee that the nature of their work was not only to be done to operate and help with the honest treatment of all their grievances. An committee was seated in the building and during the session was given to each member of the committee in which to confer with teachers and pupils.

The chronicles of these conferences make a compellingly interesting and instructive volume. The disclosures of personal grievances of both sides, incompatibilities between teacher and pupil—for both, if it must be admitted, are very human—the misfits in courses and so forth, all came into this office to be adjusted. The committee were enthusiastic, sympathetic, and tactful—three vital assets for this delicate task.

## SUMMER SCHOOLS

**Phidelah Rice**  
SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD  
EAST CHOP  
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Matthews Summer  
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or money back. Send for literature.  
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to prepare for Professional Acting  
and Stage Production. Two casts per  
year, six months during summer  
in the school's own Little Theatre.  
Post Office, Oak Bluffs, Mass.

In one instance the writer was faced one morning by an irate and obdurate young freshman who had been sent to her by his teacher with the statement that unless his entire attitude toward his work changed, another failure at the end of the next marked season was inevitable. Upon questioning the boy, the adviser found that it was a case of stubborn defiance of what he considered the teacher's imperious method of asking him questions before the class. He admitted, upon repeating the nature of the questions that they were logical, but still insisted that their manner of presentation was offensive, and he wished to be put immediately into another class. Beneath this desire was discovered by tactful questions, a preconceived prejudice against the teacher and a determination on his part to "show how few things the non-mindfulness of this attitude can do. There are several pertinent causes for this condition, especially in our city schools. Principally these is the ignorance of the intent of the courses of study on the part of the parents and their consequent indifference to the importance of putting the boy or girl into that course for which his aptitudes most fit him; the second cause is the emphasis put upon the program rather than the individual pupil by principals and submasters, due in part to crowded conditions or pride in the smooth running of the machine. The third reason is the lack of an adequate advisory system by which parents and pupils may be made acquainted with the nature of the courses and, through co-operative consultation and proper understanding of the child's fitness, guide him into the right studies.

These few instances could be multiplied by many, each as significant and vital in its far-reaching effects upon the careers of our future citizens. During the first three years of its existence this committee adjusted hundreds of differences between pupils and teachers, rented scores of boys and girls into their right places, changed the current of many a life from certain failure to success, and in the process of the faculty the parents that a stitch in time saves nine. They demonstrated that it is possible and wholly compatible with the dignity of the teaching profession to recognize inherent incompatibilities between teachers and pupils and between courses and pupils, and to readjust the difficulties without destroying the smooth and harmonious working of the school machinery. Such a committee can be made a salvaging activity in any school where it is wisely and sympathetically operated.

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Do you think that Brazil's withdrawal, which becomes effective two years hence, will have any deleterious effect on the League of Nations?

Do you think it will further delay Germany's participation? Is it your belief that another state will be elected in September and that Germany's admittance will follow?

Do you consider it probable that Brazil will retrace before the two years are up, or do you think that the popular acclaim of the action by the people of Brazil will prevent this?

Do you think that a dissolution of the present League and the formation of two leagues, one for Europe and one for the Americas, would work better, ultimately, for the peace and prosperity of the world? (See Monitor of June 10, 11, 12, 14, 15.)

Has your opinion of the direct primary, as opposed to the convention system of nominating candidates, been altered by disclosures of large sums spent in the Pennsylvania campaign this year?

How far do you think the claim is justified that under the primary system a man seeking public office must have great wealth?

Secretary Mellon has declared that large expenditures were necessary in Pennsylvania, citing the item of \$42,000 which it cost to send one circular letter to each voter in the State. Do you agree?

Where would you draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate expenses? How would you classify the sources of campaign funds?

A Congressman is proposing a constitutional amendment to limit election funds of senators to \$10,000. The Senate in 1922 declared \$200,000 excessive. Where would you set the limit? (See Monitor of May 19, 20, June 4, 5, Atlantic One-Star and Two-Star Editions; and May 21, June 14, 15, All Editions.)

Two questions based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor may be found in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is to test in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

## At School in Valley of the Moon

**S**an Francisco, Calif. Staff Correspondence  
THE Indians in Sonoma County, California, have found a friend in Miss Louise Clark, county superintendent of schools. In three years she has set a school in the wilderness, surrounded it with playgrounds and interested an entire tribe of the Kashas in education calculated to fit them for useful work and the requirements of citizenship.

In this country, the Valley of the Moon, beloved of Jack London, there are 35 Indians living on five reservations. Of these the Kashas number 101, with 35 living on the reservation, which is just east of Stewart's Point on 37 acres of uncleared land. Three years ago when Miss Clark assumed the duties of her office the school nearest to the reservation not only was five miles over the mountains, but was attended by only the older Indian children. After considerable search she succeeded in finding, encamped along the road, and picking up prunes, the "key man" of the Kashas. Through him the Indians agreed to stay on the reservation eight months each year and take advantage of school privileges.

"No county, state or federal aid was not forthcoming, but due to the cooperation and help with the honest treatment of all their grievances. An committee was seated in the building and during the session was given to each member of the committee in which to confer with teachers and pupils.

The chronicles of these conferences make a compellingly interesting and instructive volume. The disclosures of personal grievances of both sides, incompatibilities between teacher and pupil—for both, if it must be admitted, are very human—the misfits in courses and so forth, all came into this office to be adjusted.

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## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

*Indiana Business College*

Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Indianapolis. For

Budget of Information see, write or telephone FRED W. CASE, Principal, Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

Up to the present no way out has been found for the deadlock which prevented the admission of Germany to the League of Nations at Geneva last March. The committee which sat during May to examine possible solutions held a number of amicable meetings, very different in temper from the stormy sessions of the League in March, but parted without agreement. The most promising proposal put forward seems to have been that of Viscount Cecil, who suggested that the permanent members on the Council should remain unaltered save for the addition of Germany, that the number of nonpermanent members should be raised from six to nine, of whom six should hold office for three years only and then retire by rotation, while three should have a rather longer though not a permanent tenure.

But even this plan, which seemed to show the way round the corner by keeping Brazil and Spain on the Council for a further period, though it did not give them the permanent seats they wanted, failed of acceptance. Shortly afterward it was announced that Brazil had withdrawn from the League altogether.

In these circumstances it would seem to be well worth while to give more consideration to an idea which has been put forward in several quarters in the last few months. It has been urged that the root difficulty for the League is that it is dominated by the European powers and is too preoccupied with European affairs.

That was natural at the time the League was formed, for Europe was the theater of the World War and almost all nations were vitally interested in the result of the war being fought here. But Europe has now gone back to her place as but one of the continents. Moreover, her prestige in the world is not what it was. People recognize that that modern civilization of which Europe has been the chief parent in the armaments, hatreds, feuds, and intrigues which precipitated the war and have delayed reconstruction since. Owing to internal divisions, too, her political and economic power in the world is much less than it used to be.

As a result, neither the states of North and South America nor of Asia are as willing as they might once have been to see a League of Nations monopolized or dominated by the European powers, or to have the problems of their own sections of the world subordinated to those of Europe. If, for instance, Europe protests, and not unreasonably, against the veto of a South American power being used to exclude Germany from the Council of the League and so to nullify the effect of the Locarno settlement, it is no less reasonable for the rest of the world to protest against world problems being brought before a Council composed of seven European states, four of them quite unimportant from the world standpoint, two South American powers, and one Asiatic.

Viewed from this standpoint the action of Brazil assumes much greater significance. It is not only a protest against her not being given a permanent seat on the League, it is also a protest against the tendency of the European powers to subordinate the League's affairs to their own ideas and requirements. Accordingly, it has been suggested that a possible solution might be that the Council of the League should be differently constituted according to whether it is dealing with the internal affairs of Europe or with problems which are really of concern to the whole world. When it is considering world problems, it should be so composed as to give representation to the great world powers and also to all the great continents. When it is dealing with the internal affairs of Europe, it should be composed of European powers alone.

It certainly seems worth while to give this proposal consideration, if the deadlock continues. To prevent the entry of Germany into the League is not desirable from either the European or the American point of view. But equally it is futile to expect that the rest of the world should be willing to take their problems to Geneva for solution so long as the final authority there is a body which is almost wholly European in personnel and chosen mainly with regard to the political problems of Europe alone.

It was inevitable, of course, that the courts should be called upon to determine the finality of any verdict rendered by a purely voluntary jury of citizens which decreed the enforced suspension of a theatrical production found to be objectionable from the point of public morals. This is exactly

what will result from the refusal of a New York theater manager to conform to the edict issued after a play jury had ordered off the stage, with the implied sanction of the Producing Managers' Association and the Actors' Equity Association, a production found by it to be offensive. It should be said, in justice to the Actors' Equity Association, which was in a position to act definitely in co-operating with the jury, that its members in the cast withdrew at once and refused to continue work, thus fulfilling their obligation to the public.

The legal test comes in the form of an order of court temporarily enjoining the District Attorney and the Actors' Equity Association from interfering with the production of the play. It will be made permanent unless cause can be shown why it should be dismissed. The proceeding serves to join and present a clear issue. Apparently there is no claim made that the production is not offensive and objectionable. The decision will turn, apparently, upon the right of those invested with the police power to delegate their authority to juries of citizens acting as semi-official censors of the stage. Incidentally there will be interposed the question as to the right of actors who are members of "Equity" to stop a production simply because a citizens' jury condemns it.

The complaint of the producers in this case, as in any case where a play is denounced as ob-

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

ctionable or immoral, is not because it is thus condemned, but because of the effectiveness of the method chosen to make further production impossible. Without the co-operation of the producing managers collectively, and of "Equity" in particular, the verdict of an unofficial citizens' jury would not carry much weight. Box-office receipts have been increased in the past, just as they no doubt will be in the future, as a result of publicity gained for objectionable plays through well-intentioned efforts to force them to suspend. But it seems this citizen-jury plan is carrying a good thing a little too far. The point of the joke is lost when the theater is forced to turn out its lights, just as it is when an officer of the law places a padlock on the door of brewery or illicit saloon.

The outcome of this test case will be watched with interest. One familiar with some questionable productions in New York and several other American cities within the last two or three years may feel justified in concluding that in those populous centers which attract daily vast numbers of buyers, travelers and pleasure-seekers, it is next to impossible to establish any effective form of individual censorship, either of stage or screen productions. In places where the financial success of such offerings depends upon the approval of the people of the town or city, such popular censorship is not only possible but effective. New York, most of all American cities, is in need of just such a weapon as that which has been devised, and the effectiveness or legality of which is now to be tested.

While it would be exceedingly difficult and rash to venture a positive forecast of political conditions in Great Britain, one fact can fairly be said to be outstanding—that whatever the future holds for the Liberal Party, Mr. Lloyd George will probably remain the center of activities which may at any

moment change the whole balance of political parties there. Unquestionably, the Liberal Party, representing middle politics in Britain, halfway between the Conservative Right and the Liberal Left, is threatened with disintegration. When its titular and universally respected but somewhat slow-moving leader, Lord Oxford, who was popularly known when Prime Minister as "Wait and See," fell out with his progressive chief lieutenant, David Lloyd George, who was Coalition Prime Minister during the war and now leads the Liberals in the House of Commons, the party received a jar that was as severe a blow at its integrity as it has received in many years. Indeed, an open split became evident the other day when a majority of the Liberal members in the House of Commons voted to uphold Mr. Lloyd George.

The immediate cause of the breach between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George was, of course, the latter's attitude during the general strike, an attitude which Lord Oxford, in a published statement, characterized as calculated to "weaken the authority of the Government, which was for the moment the embodiment and organ of the national self-defense against the gravest domestic danger which has threatened the country in our time." Moreover, there was no question as to how Lord Oxford felt toward the main issue, for he said further that "Mr. Lloyd George . . . chose to separate himself in the most formal manner from our deliberations in a moment of great emergency. He was not driven out; he refused to come in."

Lord Oxford's chief supporters, indeed, including Lord Grey of Fallodon, Sir John Simon, Walter Runciman, Donald Maclean, Vivian Phillips, Walter M. R. Pringle and Godfrey P. Collins, took an even stronger stand, for in a published letter to Lord Oxford they declare of Mr. Lloyd George that "confidential relations are impossible with one whose instability destroys confidence." Mr. Lloyd George's reply was moderate and conciliatory, and later he held a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament, among whom he still commands a majority, and secured an expression of opinion urging that unity should be preserved.

The breach is looked upon in Liberal circles, however, as too complete to be bridged. The Nation and Athenaeum, which supports Mr. Lloyd George, says truthfully that its origin is to be found in "general distrust of Mr. Lloyd George." The episode of the general strike was "the occasion of the breach, rather than the cause." The fact is, Mr. Lloyd George differs from Lord Oxford fundamentally in that he sees that the future of Liberalism is on the Left, since combined Liberal and Labor votes at the last election would, if united, have outweighed those cast for the Government.

His policy is, therefore, to secure co-operation with Labor. To this end he has refused to place the large political funds he has accumulated—stated to be about £1,000,000—at the disposal of the Liberal Party as a whole. He retains them in his own hands and those of his personal supporters, for furtherance of the objects he has in view. He has issued a disclaimer in which he denies "the foolish story that I have been seeking a pretext for joining another party." J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, has also formally denied this report, while the New Leader, representing the advanced Labor wing, pours scorn upon Socialists who "want to swap leaders with the Liberals."

The fact is, the proposal finds favor at present with Socialist Labor, which still hopes some day to rule a world of its own from which the entire existing capitalistic system will have been excluded, nor with orthodox Liberals, who are so firmly wedded to individualism that they are against repeating the experiment, which failed two years ago, of endeavoring to co-operate with Labor. Mr. Lloyd George, however, makes no secret of his attitude. In his letter disclaiming socialist leanings, he declares without reserve that, failing a majority of their party in the general elections, the Liberals "should be prepared to co-operate with any party in measures of which we as Liberals approved." Cheers from Labor, not applause from either the Liberal or Conservative benches, punctuate his addresses in the House of Commons. His much advertised land reform scheme, his project for developing the coal industry upon a na-

tional scale in combination with electricity, and his suggestions for dealing with the general strike, have all been sympathetic to the viewpoint of Labor.

In two conspicuous instances recently, a departure from the usual custom was marked when leading American colleges in adjoining states conferred honorary degrees in recognition of meritorious public service upon distinguished men whose contributions to the public welfare were not directly

connected with academic affairs. At Ann Arbor, in his home State, Mr. Henry Ford received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering. This, it was declared, was "in recognition of his material contributions to social welfare and his constructive imagination in the field of industry." He was cited as one "whose genius brought into being an industry that changed the world."

On the following day, in Ohio, at Oberlin College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was similarly conferred upon Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, "for his educational work on the need of reforestation and putting the millions of acres of idle land in this country at work growing trees." Those thus honored are not men of high academic attainments. Neither has to his credit a so-called earned university degree. Yet in attainment and purposeful accomplishment they have both contributed generously in their different lines of activity. Though in a sense being so circumstanced that they were obliged to provide their own equipment, they have proved quite conclusively that achievement is never impossible when the desire to serve is present.

There is no infallible rule or gauge by which one person may accurately measure the success of another. By the same token, it is as difficult fairly or impartially to discover in what measure or for what reason another has failed to achieve success. Some have the vision of initiative, the courage to persevere, where others would give up in despair; the power to plan and execute, where others must forever follow or ignominiously fail. No arbitrary line can be drawn which would separate the successful from the unsuccessful, the captains from the corporals, or the corporals from the privates in the rear ranks. This segregating process has been tried, it is true, but forever from the rear there emerges one who suddenly and unexpectedly displays the qualities of leadership, the power of initiative, the endowments of a general.

Those who have learned how to observe closely and to analyze the processes by which these advances are made have ceased to marvel or to inquire by what right such new leadership is claimed. Excellence and fitness are essential. The standard has not been lowered or otherwise altered. But there has been gained the realization that consecrated and unselfish service, purposeful endeavor, and the willingness to give provide a unique curriculum by which it is possible to make a steady advance.

It would be really interesting to know just what value the graduates from this practical school place upon academic honors thus generously bestowed. One can hardly imagine Mr. Ford adopting for himself the dignified title of "Doctor," or Mr. Pack arrogating to himself any added perfections because of the degree conferred upon him. Yet the distinction is one not to be regarded carelessly. Its chief significance, in the case of both the gentlemen upon whom honor has been bestowed, is in the significance of the action voluntarily taken by the governing boards of colleges of such standing as that achieved by Ann Arbor and Oberlin.

### Editorial Notes

More than a mere gift of glass and artistry is the window just presented to Westminster Abbey as a memorial to the British war prisoners by James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Berlin. Indeed, it typifies the effort being made in so many quarters to rise above the experiences of the World War and blot out their effects. As Mr. Gerard said in his message read at the dedicatory ceremony: "Let us forget the bitterness of those days, and work together—British, German and American—for a saner, better and more kindly world." Much is written and spoken today concerning world peace, and many means and methods are being advocated whereby it can be brought into universal consciousness. But all these proposals are as sounding brass unless the spirit which Mr. Gerard thus expresses is their foundation stone. The day is surely coming when it will no longer be necessary to ask the question,

When shall all men's good  
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace.  
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,  
And like a lane of beams across the sea?

For universal brotherhood will have been recognized as the only safe pathway along which men should travel.

In giving notice in the Canadian House of Commons of a motion providing that before the Canadian Government may "advise ratification of a treaty or convention affecting Canada, or signify acceptance of a treaty or convention, the approval of the Parliament of Canada should be secured," Premier King has taken a step toward opening up a big question. The motion, if carried, will lay down the basic fundamental of parliamentary approval prior to governmental acceptance of a treaty in any way affecting Canada. Since the Treaty of Versailles it has been the practice of the Canadian Government to submit for the approval of the Canadian Parliament only treaties in the negotiation of which Canada has participated. The coming debate in the House will afford opportunity for the Government and Parliament to make their position clear on the main issue. Moreover, while Premier King's motion does not directly raise the question of dominion status, this whole problem is likely to come under review. The motion, in fact, as an outgrowth of the last imperial conference, foreshadows important discussion regarding the powers of the British dominions at the next one to be held in October.

### "Commencing" at Oxford

It is nine o'clock in the morning, and in the narrow High and the spacious Broad all sorts and conditions of Oxford men are pouring out from the stately quadrangles and hurrying two and fro. They are garbed in varied gowns which symbolize their academic dignities. For this is convocation day, and the bell of St. Mary's on the stroke of the hour has begun to toll, as it has tolled for centuries, to summon this august community to the Ancient House of Congregation, where students are solemnly invested with the degrees bestowing upon them the right to "commence." That is, to commence to teach what they have learned.

And now, as the hour of ten approaches while the bell still tolls, forth from the gates of the ancient colleges come the deans in their master's regalia, or if he be a doctor, in scarlet and gray hood, or in the flaming crimson of medicine and law. In the background, college servants with their arms laden with gowns and hoods wait to assist their former masters into their newly attained robes, and so to secure the time-honored reward, which custom demands shall be gold.

Presently the tones of the last tolling die away. Across the quadrangle toward the Sheldonian Theater the procession is making its way, headed by the vice-chancellor, the active head of the university, preceded by his staves, the symbols of his authority, and followed by the proctors in velvet sleeves and miniver hoods.

By this time the candidates are seated in the theater and the galleries are crowded with spectators. On the entrance of the vice-chancellor and his train, the assembled body rises and one of the proctors proclaims in "Enter into the congregation, masters, enter."

Having ascended to his seat of state, the vice-chancellor announces, "Fiat congregatio"; whereupon the registrar makes his declaration that the candidates for degrees have received "grace" (gratia) from their colleges to present themselves on this occasion. Parts of his formula, such as that the candidates "have kept bed and board continuously within the university for the period required," have remained intact since the Middle Ages. So, likewise, has the next stage of the ceremony, which is the "commencement" masters—it is their ceremony, as distinguished somewhat from formulas applied to doctoral and baccalaureate candidates, which is here described—full privilege is now granted by ancient and original tradition to teach.

No music, no commencement oration, no diplomas tied with gay ribbons, no pronouncement by college presidents that these degrees are granted by gracious authority of (absentee) trustees—none of the elaborations of the American college commencement.

Strangely informal, indeed, and rather tediously simple, all this seems to the American, who sees only a vestige of the former ceremonials. But each detail that survives in however abbreviated form is consecrated by the ancient glory of Oxford. And the name which in America has been adopted (and which commencement orators in the United States tell young graduates means the commencement of their real work in life) still preserves the meaning of the twelfth century, when teachers were not hired, but won their admission to the goodly company of scholars by the suffrages of their peers.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome. The Rome season, which opened in November of last year, has now come to an end, and the Roman aristocratic families and the foreigners residing in Rome are taking their departure for their country houses or for the fashionable summer resorts. In spite of the fact that the court was in mourning for the Queen Mother and that no state visits of foreign sovereigns or heads of state have taken place this year, the season was as brilliant and as crowded with events as any of its predecessors. The great number of international meetings held in the Italian capital during the spring and winter months has attracted a considerable number of illustrious visitors and has been the occasion of celebrations and receptions on a lavish scale which greatly contributed to the success of the season. The closing events, all remarkably successful, have been the international tennis tournament, the international horse show and the visit of the American hotel proprietors and managers. The Italian Crown Prince, who has paid frequent visits to the capital, was the central figure in all the principal receptions, and his popularity among his future subjects is increasing daily.

Nearly one hundred famous manuscripts which formerly belonged to Italian museums or convents, but which had been in the possession of Austria for more than two centuries, have been returned to Italy, in accordance with the stipulations of the peace treaties. Among these manuscripts are the hand-written text of the "Gesù e Maria Libraria," by Torquato Tasso (published in 1574), and works of Virgil, Cicero, Lucan, St. Paul, as well as several important documents dealing with salient points of medieval history. Italy is now claiming the restitution of another very important document, which the Italian art experts insist is still secretly and jealously kept by Austria—the so-called "Tavole Amalfitane." In the ninth century, Amalfi acquired great importance as a naval power, and shared with Venice and Gaeta the Italian trade with the East. Although its importance had declined in the twelfth century, its maritime code—the "Tavole Amalfitane"—was recognized in the Mediterranean until the end of the sixteenth century. This code, to which the Italian Consulate of the Sea is now laying claim, consists of seventy-six chapters, twenty-two of which are written in Latin, while the remaining fifty-four are drafted in the Italian language.

While complete silence is maintained on the causes which led Arturo Toscanini to resign from the post of director of the orchestra of the Scala Opera House of Milan, which he kept with such great distinction for the last four years, it is an open secret that his retirement is due to disagreements which Signor Toscanini has had with Fascist leaders in Milan. Signor Toscanini was among the first to join Mussolini in his patriotic movement in 1919, and with Mussolini stood as a candidate for the Fascist Party in the political elections held in the end of that year. Apparently, Signor Toscanini, while indorsing the general policy of the Fascist Government, has disapproved some of its methods, or, to be more precise, some of the actions of the extremist Fascists. The latest friction, and that which led to the resignation of Toscanini, seems to have happened in this way: Pressure from high quarters was brought to force Toscanini to play the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza," at the beginning of a performance for the Scala. Signor Toscanini refused to do so, on the ground that the Scala was not the proper place for party demonstrations, adding that he would prefer to break up his connection with the theater rather than spoil an artistic performance.

Practically all the members of the Greek royal family may be said to have taken up their residence permanently in Italy. While Queen Sophie spends most of her time between Florence and Rome, Queen Olga, mother of the late King Constantine, has established herself in a beautiful solitary villa on Monte Mario, overlooking Rome. Queen Olga has gently refused the honors which the civic authorities wished to bestow upon her, and she has just filed her application for permission to reside in Rome as an ordinary foreigner. She has brought from Greece all her personal belongings, and spends her days quietly, receiving visitors and taking an active interest in several local charitable institutions. A frequent visitor to Queen Olga is Queen Helena of Italy, and no person of rank who comes to Rome fails to visit her. Even the Greek Foreign Minister, M. Roufos, when he was lately in Rome as the guest of the Italian Government, called to pay his respects to the woman who once sat on the throne of his native country.

The thought in the mind of Arthur Griffith when founding the Sinn Fein movement was the necessity for each one to do his or her own work. I, mé fein, as an individual, must not look to another to do my work for me. Neither should we, sine fein, the people of Ireland, look to any other country to do our work for us. "Alone" (in Gaelic "amhain") does not come into it at all.

If you will kindly publish this letter, you will correct a misprint which has frequently appeared in the public press. Most of the discord in the world comes from misunderstanding—the result of ignorance. C. T. Weekhaven, N. J.

### The Meaning of Sinn Fein

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In one of the very appreciative articles on Ireland as an attractive resort for tourists, appearing in the MONITOR recently, allow me to point out that an incorrect translation is given of the Gaelic words, Sinn Fein, which conveys an altogether false impression of the movement called by that name—i. e., a selfish impression.

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[Sinn Fein is defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as "A twentieth century patriotic movement and party in Ireland aiming at national revival in language, etc., as well as at home rule. (Ir.—ourselves alone.)"—Ed.]

### Closed Streets for Play

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: This is to express the appreciation of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the excellent article, "Closed Streets for Play," which appeared recently in the MONITOR. The constant interest of the MONITOR in giving publicity to community recreation news is very gratifying to friends of the recreation movement.

H. S. BRAUCHER, Secretary,  
Playground and Recreation Association of America,  
New York, N. Y.